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密勒氏評論報

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CONSIDERABLE smoke, but very little fire, has been generated during the past week in the dispute between the reigning powers at Peking and the South-western provinces. Feeble efforts have been made by the Peking authorities towards coercing the Southerners into compliance with the Metropolitan party's wishes, but beyond a few little skirmishes in Hunan, nothing of any consequence has really happened. A Mandate issued a few days ago at Peking cashiered several minor leaders of the Southern movement, but the "big fellows" seem to have been carefully avoided. In the meantime, additional trouble has developed considerably north of Peking, in the province of Kirin, the local officials there having defied the Central government. Three brigades of Chinese troops from Mukden have been ordered North to assert the Acting President's authority, but it is not yet quite clear whether the Japanese and Russian railway authorities will allow troops to be sent over the railways under their separate jurisdictions. If they are deprived of the use of the railways it will be quite a trying march for the troops at this time of the year. Meanwhile, the activities of the Japanese in China overshadow all domestic questions.

THE interned German and Austrian vessels that have been rusting at anchor in Chinese waters since the declaration of war in 1914, have at last been turned over to the Allies for use in connection with the war. The negotiations and intrigues that have been going on since China gained possession of these boats is an excellent example of the Oriental way of doing business. Immediately after China declared war, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, representing the leading Chinese business men of Shanghai and other outports, sent a memorial to Peking suggesting that these boats be placed in service where they would be of benefit to China's allies and also where they would be of benefit in moving the accumulated Chinese cargoes (most of which are of vital necessity in the prosecution of the war) from China to the other ports of the world. It was even suggested that these boats might well be used as the nucleus of a Chinese merchant marine. This at least should have appealed to the patriotism of all Chinese, officials as well as business men. But the opportunity for personal profit on the part of certain Peking officials, seems to have been the main consideration since the boats came into China's possession. Without asking for public tenders from companies desiring to operate the boats, as was done in Siam and also in other countries where German and Austrian boats have been seized, China leased them to a Chinese company known as the Tah-tah Syndicate, and the price of the lease, which is reputed to have been a million dollars, is said to have been advanced by a Japanese concern. Whether this be true or not is not known, but it is known that from the day the vessels

were taken over by the Tah-tah company, a full force of Japanese immediately began the work of repairing the boats, and it is also known that certain foreigners who desired positions as officers on the boats were always referred to a Japanese in charge.

IN this connection a comment from the North China Daily News of Shanghai is *apropos:*

"It is unfortunate that there has been so much delay in securing these vessels for the purposes of the Allies, but the fact that many highplaced personages were interested in the Tah-tah Syndicate and that independent charter abroad would be much more profitable than an official arrangement with the Allies, has led to much wire-pulling calculated to deflect the Government from its obvious duty of letting the ships be used in a manner most likely to contrbute towards ending the war."

Then along the same line, after discussing the organization of a secret society at Peking, the purpose of which was to bring about the assasination of a certain Peking official, the Peking and Tientsin Times, prints the following:

"While the society does not hold the Premier blameless, they consider that Tsao Ju-lin, who as they claim, received a million dollars for putting the shipping deal through, and then had to pay 240,000 dollars back to the Japanese on account of the ships having to be handed over to the Allies, is the real offender. They claim that Tsao Juo-lin was unable to pay the remainder back on account of having distributed it among those who helped him to conclude the deal, but that he has been promised that if he is successful in securing for Japan the Arms monopoly and the Nanking Mining area, this amount will not be asked for. The society also claims to have other knowledge of Tsao Ju-lin's activities, and it is for this reason that they have decided upon his death."

THE German and Austrian boats taken over by China have an aggregate tonnage of 29,984 tons gross. Arrangements as to their operation have not yet been worked out. Since the greater bulk of enemy shipping that was seized in the ports of the United States and in South America has been turned over to the American Shipping Board, it is probable that the Austrian boats at least that were seized in China may be handled likewise. The German boats may be operated through British shipping management. Just recently it has been suggested that the boats be operated under the flag of China though some inter-allied agreement. This would permit the entire crews to consist of Chinese, and the masters of the boats to consist of persons of Allied or neutral nationality. This would be the easiest way out of the difficulty, because if the boats were operated under either American or British flags, the officers would have to be of those nationalities, and there is now a great scarcity of competent men capable of operating ships of this character. At any rate, the boats are now to be placed in service. That is the important factor both from the standpoint of Allied needs, and also from the standpoint of China's best interests. If Chinese officials have not the moral stamina to perform this service, the People of China should be glad that China has friends who *are* strong enough to do the right thing for her.

WAR news from Europe this week has been of a startling character all round. The Germans are being hard pressed on the Western front by the Allied troops and have had to give up a number of important positions. The Germans, apparently, have also abandoned any further efforts in the direction of Petrograd. The most important news, however, comes from the Austro-Italian border, where the Italians have suffered a reverse of rather serious proportions at the hands of a strong force of Austrians and Germans. The details given at first by Reuter's agency as to the enormous strength of the reinforcements which the Germans had drawn from other fronts in order to aid the Austrians in their onslaughts against the Italians were, however, a few days later considerably modified. The Germans claim to have taken a hundred thousand prisoners and 800 guns. We will desist from any attempt at explaining the military operations. As regards the political situation, it is curious to note that there are internal difficulties both in Germany and in Italy. Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, appointed only a few months ago, has already proved himself unacceptable, and is succeeded by Count Hertling, the aged Bavarian Premier, who, according to comments in the Prussian press, will probably not last much longer than his predecessors did. In Italy, the resignation of the Cabinet on October 27 followed the Chamber's rejection of the vote of confidence, and a new Cabinet has been formed by Signor Orlando. The Italian reverse has had the effect of hastening war preparations in America. The U. S. authorities have decided to send troops in future not only to the French front but to the Italian front. It may not be out of place to mention in passing that it is a mistake to connect the Pope's recent peace proposals with the indifference shown by the Italian troops. Although the Holy See is in Italy and the Pope is an Italian, Roman Catholic influence, particularly in its relation to political matters, is greater by far in Austria than it is in Italy, and if the Pope's plea for peace had any effect on the *morale* or feelings of the troops at all, it would in the ordinary course have it on the Austrian troops and not on the Italians.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW appears an article entitled, "Japan's Iron Clutch is Closing in on China" that was contributed by a Chinese woman, Dr. Ida Kahn, who

is a lineal descendant of the family of Confucius. When a babe, she was adopted by Miss Gertrude Howe, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church working in Kiukiang. Miss Howe educated her and when she was eighteen years old, together with Mary Stone, another Chinese young woman, she was taken to America where she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. Both made splendid records and were graduated with honor, being among the very first women graduates of any nationality from that university. On her return to China Dr. Kahn practiced medicine in Kiukiang for a time and then went to Nanchang where she became head of a mission hospital. For the last year she has been head of the Peiyang Women's Hospital in Tientsin. Since her graduation from college Dr. Kahn has returned to America and taken post graduate work at the University of Chicago and also a special course in Oriental diseases in London. In addition to her duties as head of the Peiyang Women's Hospital, she is a member of the Executive Board of the Flood Relief Committee at Tientsin.

THE Tokio *Mainichi* seems to have a grudge against America and in a recent issue regaled its readers with an editorial article in which the point was made that the Japanese people should see to it that their "virtues of reserve and self-negation are not misunderstood by the Americans." The following are extracts from this bellicose editor's article: "If our country should see America in a proper perspective and America should see Japan in a similar manner, then the friendship between Japan and America would increase in intimacy all the more. America will not hesitate to sacrifice anything in order to maintain and extend her interests, although she professes to stand for the principles of liberty and humanity. Japan is different. She considers it a virtue to sacrifice her own interests. Hence, she is liable to be taken advantage of by other nations. Japan's attitude toward America is indeed such. When America was about to prevent Japanese immigration in America, Japan did not take steps to protest against it. On the contrary, Japan promised not to send immigrants, as witness the Gentleman's Agreement. . . . If Japan yield 50 per cent, America will make Japan yield 100 per cent. In Japan such attitude is considered a mark of greediness. But America considers it a very natural thing to do. Therein lies a difference of opinion between the two nations. When Viscount Ishii, Japan's special envoy, went to America, he was royally welcomed, dined and feasted. But at the same time the important issues pending between the two nations have not been settled, such as the steel question and the gold question. This is like patting a man's cheek with the right hand and pinching him with the left hand. The reason why the Americans treat Japan and the Japanese in that way is because of Japanese virtues of self-abnegation and reserve, which are misunderstood by the Americans as meaning cowardice. Unless Japan takes some steps to see that America and the Americans will no longer hold Japan in scorn there will be no end to America's audacity."

MR. E. H. PARKER, professor of Chinese at the Victoria University of Manchester, formerly a British Consul in China and author of "China, Her History, Diplomacy and Commerce—1917," has the following to say regarding China's present difficulties in the August *Asiatic Review*, London:

"Submarines and revolutions all along the line both by land and by sea, have made letter and newspaper connections with China so delayed and so precarious that it is difficult for a mere European in these parts to piece happenings together in intelligible form, even supposing there were any intelligibility at all to be got out of the harlequin and clown rough-and-tumble, which for the moment seems to have only had the figurative effect of knocking the two policemen's heads off with the usual old-time pantomimic string of sausages (possibly, it is hinted, of the German persuasion), and the flattening up of the said policemen against what may be called the Dutch-Japanese scenery. Certainly the foreign press in China can tell us little more then we can see or guess at for ourselves—namely, that wooden swords and sausages are flying round on a serio-comic stage. Meanwhile, the Chinese Leninites and Bolshevikis are airing their mischievous views *ad libitum* in the native Press, probably primed with 'German Gold'; but luckily the three real things that matter—the people, trade, and British-guided revenue—are going on much as usual, and China is once more proving what has over and over again been asseverated in these successive articles that her 3,000-year-old stability is practically independent of both central and local 'government.' We may hope therefore that wise counsels will gradually supervene, and China find her feet again, and that she may not commit suicide by dividing herself into two hostile factions, north and south. Even if the writer 'knew a thing or two, you know' (which he does not), it would be highly improper for him to disclose it; he therefore takes refuge in competent native assertions as conveyed in a private letter from a highly-trained Chinese gentleman of high character, who is watching the fun on the spot with detached eye. Put into English, his words are as follows: 'The crazy Chinese ship seems to get into more troubled waters than ever; the rabid Republicans could only talk-talk-talk in Parliament, and thus they disgusted the military powers, who, however do not know how to get even that far. Though there are some honest souls among them, they are as a body not statesmanlike . . . ."

NEWSPAPERS to hand by the mail from America bring further details of the remarks of Viscount Ishii there but the remarkable fact is the slight attention which has been paid editorially by the New York press to the Viscount's enunciation of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Japan. The New York Times, in an editorial in a sympathetic vein, comments as follows:

It is true, as Viscount Ishii remarks, that in the Monroe Doctrine as originally proclaimed, there is no express engagement or promise not to molest our neighbors, but that engagement is implied in the circumstances which led to the declaration of President Monroe, and it inheres in the very spirit of the Doctrine itself, insomuch that any breach of it would be an inexcusable fault, for which we may be sure we should promptly be called to account. Therefore, when Viscount Ishii declares that the absence of the express pledge from the Monroe Doctrine, is a "fundamental difference" between that Doctrine and the declared policy of Japan toward China, he enhances, it may be unconsciously, the binding force of her engagement to seek no territorial advantage over her neighbor. Our engagement not to molest our sister republics in this hemisphere was sufficiently clear and inviolable, even if not expressly given. If, in comparison, Japan's commitment gains greater force through expression, it must be very strong indeed. At least it is gratifying to us that it has been given in this clear manner, and there is further cause for satisfaction in the feeling that Viscount Ishii's words have removed, we hope permanently, all chance that differences might arise between the United States and Japan out of the development of her policy toward China.

In the meantime, of course, we out here in China, regardless of what the Viscount may say, always bear in mind that the reason why Japan declared war on Russia was to maintain the integrity of Korea!

THE American Manufacturers Export Association, composed of more than 600 of the leading manufacturers of the United States who are interested in foreign trade has sent the REVIEW the following communication, which is of great interest to China and to all Americans and other foreigners who have business interests in the Far East. A copy of the same resolution was sent to the Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States. The resolution follows:

"At a meeting held September 5 the board of directors of the American Manufacturers Export Association, in which are represented more than 600 manufacturers of the United States, many of whom are exporting their products to the Far East, and all of whom are concerned in the safeguarding of American commercial interest abroad, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The friendly and benevolent message of President Wilson to China of last June, a time of internal dissensions in that country, in which was expressed the sincere hope that China in her own interest and of the world would re-establish internal tranquility and political co-ordination, has given rise to much discussion in the Japanese press and Japanese Diet, and the right of the United States to communicate friendly advice direct to China has been questioned therein, and

"Whereas, Statements recently published in Tokio attributed to officials and interviews in America with unofficial Japanese claim for Japan a special position relative to China, and

"Whereas, Political paramountcy in China of any one country would be inconsistent with American rights acquired by treaty with China and would be contrary to the policy of the open door, which has been accepted by all the powers, and would result in the impairment of the territorial integrity of China, and of the independent form of its Government, and

"Whereas, In our opinion, a frank expression of the American position vis a vis nations, politically and economically less strong than itself, would further the traditional friendship between the United States and Japan and insure a 'still closer concord and a deeper confidence'—to use the words of the brilliant head of the Mission from Japan, now in the United States;

"Now, therefore, be it:

"Resolved that the United States, having no desire for spheres of influence nor wish for economic advantages obtained through political dominance, cannot recognize the claim of another government for a special position relative to a third country nor the claim for 'special interests' therein unless acquired by international agreement and always subject to existing treaty rights, and, further be it

"Resolved, That any procedure affecting the freedom of action of a nation or to any degree the full exercise of its sovereign powers would be

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OF THE FAR EAST

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contrary to one of the principles to uphold which our country is now at war—namely, the protection of weaker nations from the control of any of their functions against their will by more powerful nations."

JAPAN'S attitude toward British public opinion in the Far East in connection with Japan's actions toward China, makes the following statement of Viscount Taka-akira Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affars of Japan, highly interesting at the present time. The statement is taken from an article on "The Foreign Relations of Japan" which was printed in the September issue of Asia, the Journal of the American Asiatic Association, published in New York. The article discusses the diplomatic relations of Japan with other nations following the opening up of the country by Commodore Perry in 1853. That part referring to Japan's attitude toward the opinions of British citizens living in the Orient follows:

"The removal of extra-territoriality clearly marked an epoch in the history of Japan's progress. It was, of course, a natural trend of events from our point of view. But in the opinion of the Western people, who ever imagined that the White and Christian people were the only civilized persons in the world, it might well have appeared an extraordinary precedent that they should have consented to treat the Japanese, who are neither of their faith nor of their race, as their equals, and promised to submit to our jurisdiction. It was truly a record-breaking event in the history of the world diplomacy. The difficulty of the achievement can well be imagined. At that time the British subjects in the Orient did their best to oppose this treaty revision, but the British Government at home did not for a moment brook their antagonism. So we must be grateful to the British Government for its good will, though it might have been dictated by the changing situation of the world, and the important position of rising Japan in world politics."

THAT the United States expects to send a total force of 2,033,345 officers and men for service in France and the way America expects to accomplish this monumental task is indicated in the following editorial from the Army and Navy Journal of September 22:

Estimates for overseas transportation in the urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, were based on the full strength of 2,033,345 soldiers with 55,042 officers, this total, as explained by the Secretary of War, being made up as follows: National Army, 16 Infantry divisions, 320,000 men; 6 Army Corps, 97,800 men; line of communication troops for 32 divisions, 238,560 men, making a total of 656,460. Regular Army, 10 Infantry divisions, 200,000; 3 Army Corps, 48,800; line of communication troops, 74,550; miscellaneous troops, including oversea garrisons, 146,835, making a total of 470,185. National Guard, 16 Infantry divisions, 320,000; 6 Army Corps, 97,800, miscellaneous troops, 39,000, making a total of 456,800. Replacement units for all forces, 450,000, or a total of 2,033,345. The Transportation Division, Q. M. C., has recommended the following additions to tonnage seized from the enemy: 16 American commercial vessels for 3 months; 14 for 6 months; 10 for 9 months; 60 for 12 months. The sum of $82,000 per month per vessel was suggested as equitable. Owners of the vessels are to be protected against possible loss through submarine activity, $22,490,000 being asked of Congress under this head. Full value of the ship, minus its earnings under the charter, will be paid. The War Department already has taken over 18 vessels for transport purposes, while the Navy has forty-four repaired enemy or alien ships as is shown by the following official memorandum of Secretary Daniels:

"The statement that there are forty-four transports that have been turned over to the Navy for operation for the Army is incorrect. There are but sixteen vessels of this class, all ex-German vessels, which, by executive order dated June 30, 1917, were taken over to the United States through the U. S. Shipping Board and transferred to the Navy Department to be fitted out and operated by the Navy as troop transports for the Army. Of the other twenty-eight vessels mentioned, fourteen are Army transports not under control of the Navy and fourteen are being fitted for service as naval auxiliaries to be operated by and for the Navy as colliers, supply vessels, repair vessels, and tenders. The number of troops each vessel can carry is estimated and cannot be given definitely at this time."

Secretary Daniels adds a list of the seized German ships to be used as transports, giving their original German names, to which we add the new names given to some of the vessels:

Name; new name; gross tons; net tons; troops—officers, men.

Vaterland (Leviathan), 54,282, 23,548, 800, 8,000.
George Washington, 25,570, 15,379, 350, 4,500.
Amerika (America), 22,622, 13,637, 4,500.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (Mount Vernon), 19,503 6,584, 2,800.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. (Agamemnon), 19,361, 6,353, 430, 3,400.
President Lincoln, 18,168, 11,171, 200, 5,000.
President Grant, 18,072, 11,112, 200, 5,000.
Cincinnati (now U.S.S. Covington) 16,339, 9,733, 4,000.
Grosser Kurfurst (Aeolus), 13,102, 7,881, 175, 3,000.
Barbarossa (Mercury), 10,984, 6,463, 120, 2,500.
Prinzess Irene (Pocahontas), 10,893, 6,443, 140, 2,400
Friedrich der Grosse (Huron), 10,771, 6,585, 150 2,300.
Hamburg (Powhatan), 10,531, 6,420, 100, 2,000.
Rhein (Susquehanna), 10,058, 6,398, 2,000.
Neckar (Antigone), 9,835, 6,200, 2,000.
Koenig Wilhelm II. (Madawaska), 9,410, 5,764, 200, 22,000.

The Japanese "Invasion" of China

CHINA in general, and Peking in particular, are at the moment experiencing a Japanese "invasion." Journalists, concession hunters, prospectors, legislators, ex-diplomatists, steel and oil magnates, arms and ammunition agents, etc., etc., from the Island Empire have swarmed to China during the past several weeks somewhat after the fashion of grasshoppers or locusts. The circumstances are such that it is *apropos* to recall the fact that at the time the Twenty-one Demands were being pressed on China by Japan a British editor was prosecuted (but not found guilty) because he had published an article under the caption "The Betrayal," in which it was intimated that Britain had betrayed (in favor of Japan) the trust that the Chinese had reposed in the first-mentioned country; this is mentioned here, principally to point out that at the present time, there could be no possible occasion for the publication of such an article, as the British opposition to Japanese plans is now most pronounced. And also to recall that a Chinese editor of a journal in the English language at Peking was imprisoned about six months ago without a public trial (but shortly afterwards released) because he had printed an article intimating that the Premier of China was selling out his country to Japan in connection with the supply of arms by Japanese to the Chinese Government.

TWO "deals" which Japanese financiers are on the point of "putting over" in China—unless, as it is hoped, publicity and pressure may be applied so as to prevent their fruition—are deserving of special attention. Briefly put, the circumstances are these: The demand in Japan for arms and ammunition from Russia having seriously fallen of late, an outlet for these products is sought in China; and, America's stringent restrictions on the export of metals, having brought home to them the desirability of placing themselves in a position in future to produce more of their own steel, Nipponese steel magnates have set their eyes on China with a view to getting a firmer grip on the iron ore fields of China. The Chinese government is being hard pressed at this very moment to sign agreements binding it to buy arms from Japan on terms which will place the Chinese army firmly under Japanese tutelage and incidentally to hand over the rights for very valuable iron-mining properties. The methods by which these aims are to be accomplished are characteristic, and in order that the reader may understand the situation better it is necessary to review matters that have gone before.

ABOUT two years ago, just at the time the Yuan Shih-kai regime was falling to pieces, a number of his reactionary supporters, including Liang Shih-yi, Chow Tze-chi, Ku Ao, Yang Tu and others, formed a company and secretly "mortgaged" the iron mines at Feng Huang-shan in the Nanking district, so far as at present known the largest in China, to one of the Japanese Mitsui firms for a million dollars. The ore from these mines is of an excellent quality, is remarkably free from sulphur, and is well adapted for making a superior quality of steel. The exact terms under which these Feng Kuang-shan mines were to pass into the hands of the Mitsuis have, naturally, never been made public and this for a number of reasons. For one thing, Yuan Shih-kai's star set rather suddenly and his satellites were fairly eclipsed. The arrangement—whatever it was—had no official sanction, but it would appear that the Mitsuis had paid a million dollars merely for prospecting rights, the question of development being open for further negotiations. The deal all the way through was so "raw" that neither Government would have anything to do with it, at the time, and thus matters rested until the past several weeks when the vision of a steel shortage impelled the Japanese to further activity.

LITTLE short of half the known iron deposits of China have already passed to Japanese control. Only just recently the agreement was confirmed between the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company and what is termed the Kin Chow Steel Works, a subsidiary of the Yasu-Kawa Company of Kyushu, the latter furnishing half the capital of, say twenty million yen, one of the terms of the agreement being that the new concern shall be furnished 5,000 tons of pig-iron per month "at a reasonable rate." Estimates made by experts are to the effect that the total remaining iron deposits in China are one hundred and twenty-seven million tons. The Japanese in their initial demand are understood to have asked for one hundred million tons, or four-fifths of China's remaining undeveloped iron resources, leaving China twenty-seven million tons for her own future use. This first demand for the 100,000,000 tons of ore, was met very complacently by the Chinese, who expressed their willingness to supply this amount of iron on a commercial basis. The Japanese steel men at this point most opportunely dug up the old, discredited Yuan-Shih-Kai clique --Mitsui agreement for the mining area near Nanking. While all protests against present negotiations are met by those concerned with the assertion that the matters contemplated are purely ordinary commercial transactions it is well understood in Peking that affairs of such a magnitude would not be handled without recourse

to diplomatic channels. Patriotic Chinese everywhere are indignant that the Government should contemplate allowing the Nanking mines—which she has so assiduously thus far kept out of all foreign control, with the intention of eventually using them as a basis for a national iron and steel works—to pass into the hands of the Japanese, who already hold such a heavy interest in China's ore supply.

AS REGARDS the "Arms Alliance," that is, the agreement whereby the Chinese Government is to borrow money from Japanese to pay for arms, also eventually for the establishment of arsenals under Japanese control in China, and for Japanese training of the Chinese army under conditions practically putting the Chinese troops under Japanese military tutelage, the very best indication of how things are going is to be gleaned from the Japanese press itself. Thus we find the Osaka Asahi saying:—"A telephone message from Tokio states that great progress has been made regarding the supply of arms to China. General Saito, who has just returned from China, has reported on the matter. It is reported that details will be discussed after the arrival of Gen Chin Yun-peng and Chu Tung-feng and others, who are coming to witness the grand army manoeuvres. What is occupying our attention is the method of payment for the arms. Owing to the peculiar position of the Group Bankers it will be impossible to ignore the same no matter what name may be used for the Chino-Japanese arms alliance loan. On the other hand numerous difficulties will be raised if the approval of the other Powers be asked for. Japan should therefore act with the greatest care and deliberation. The (Japanese) Government is considering the problem. It is expected that the industrial group represented by the Tai Yei Company will have to undertake the loan." And the Osaka Mainichi, among other things, says: "The Japanese Government is considering whether it is desirable to use the name of the Tai Yei Company to handle the money. The question is also being considered whether or not the time for the payment of the money should be fixed. It is probable that a certain measure will have to be adopted in the near future. Nevertheless, although it may be impossible to supply the full quantity originally proposed on account of the loan difficulty it is quite possible to utilise the advantage of the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity to supply a limited amount." This last sentence has, in the subtle mind of the Japanese editor, probably a meaning which the duller Western mind will not, at first glance, comprehend.

WHILE it is not to be lost sight of that a good deal of the "roar" emitted by British newspaper correspondents in Peking is due to the fact that the Japanese are encroaching on the British "sphere of influence" in the Yangtze; yet, discounting by that much part of the vehemence with which Japan's activities in China and in the Mid-Yangtze in particular are being anathemized by representatives of British interests, the fact remains that Japanese operations in China at present are again of the particularly dangerous sort. We know that it is to a certain extent a reflection on the Chinese as a people to say it, but in such matters it is just as well to speak plainly; the fact is that the Japanese are taking advantage, at an opportune moment, of Chinese official cupidity, to attain now, ends which they have so far been frustrated in. The temporary nature of a success gained in this manner, and also the futility of such methods—*provided* the representatives of other Allied interests assert themselves—was well illustrated in the case of the Austrian and German ships interned in China. By acting promptly the Japanese had pitch-forked a deal through Peking officialdom chartering the boats to a Japanese concern. The Japanese had arranged for repairing, manning, sailing and loading the boats already months ago. But they had overstepped the limits, and for once had reckoned without their Allies. It developed that other and prior interests had to be considered and in due course the Japanese quite gracefully withdrew. Just that sort of determined, careful and *united* effort on the part of the representatives of the other Allies is needed to deal with Japanese efforts in connection with the two matters which are here being considered.

THE real history of why the original Twenty-one Demands by Japan on China were in the end considerably modified has never been written. Possibly pressure was brought to bear from the same direction as was so successful in the case of the interned enemy ships. However, "if at first you don't succeed, try and try again." Group V. of the original Demands contained the following Articles: "(4) China shall purchase from Japan a fixed ratio of the quantity of munitions of war (say 50% or more of what is needed by the Chinese government) or there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese jointly worked arsenal, Japanese technical experts to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased; (6) If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways and construct harbor-works (including dock-yards) in the Province of Fukien, Japan shall be first consulted." None of these Demands were acceded to by China, but the result of the present Japanese efforts, if successful, will be that the object of Article IV. of the discredited Group V. will have been attained and that, as regards Article VI. Japan will not only "in the province of Fukien . . . . have the right to work mines," but also in a much more extended area.

The Japanese methods when the Twenty-one Demands were presented could be compared to that of a hunter who blazed into a flock of birds wholesale with the result that many escaped; in the present case the policy adopted is the more cautious one of picking out one "bird" at a time.

THE latest reports from Peking are that the Japanese, probably feeling a little "shaky" as to the outcome of the present negotiations, are willing to agree to considerally less exacting terms, than those originally proposed, provided whatever is done, is done quickly, and provided the new demands and the incidental palavers are kept secret by the Chinese. Certain it is that the vernacular press in Peking is keeping very quiet. The position in the Capital is very well put by the Peking correspondent of the Peking & Tientsin Times, who says: "The very fact that the Japanese authorities are so careful to mask their real intentions and to continually impress upon the Chinese the absolute need of secrecy cannot help but give suspicion to their present actions. If Japan is only trying to secure what is legitimately her due, and if all her designs are honest and straightforward there is no absolute need for secrecy. The attempts to use ministers of the Government or to influence Chinese officials by promises of support in their political campaigns or to recompense them in any other way are quite unnecessary if Japan is competing with other nations for China's favors on a fair and honest basis. This war has proved the dangers of secret diplomacy and the position in which Japan found herself when the nature of the Twenty-one Demands became public should make it plain to her diplomats that deceit and subterfuge do not pay in the long run. Nothing has done so much to damage Japan in the eyes of the world, since she loomed large in world affairs, than the manner in which she presented the Twenty-one Demands, and the carrying out of the subsequent negotitions. Yet, if reports are to be relied upon, the same thing is being repeated and it is being demanded of China that she shall secretly agree to the signing of contracts and concessions which are not to be made public until after the war, and to conclude deals effecting large industrial interests without letting the other foreign powers know. It has been pointed out to China time and time again that the only way she can protect herself is to give every attempt to secure concessions from her, no matter what nationality those interested might be, the fullest publicity. At the present time when there is no Parliament to be consulted or to put a check on ambitious officials it puts too much power in the hands of one or two men. At the present time we have the Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin, and a few others of his kidney, selling this country body and soul for the purpose of securing their own advancement. If the deals which this official has concluded had been given publicity from the beginning public opinion would have prevented them from being concluded. In any other country Tsao Ju-lin would have been thrown out of office long ago, but it would seem that those who are reaping the benefit of his actions have assured him of their support and protection. It is this official, in conjunction with the Vice-Minister of War, who is intimidating the Premier, and holding over his head the threat of what will happen to him and the country should he not give in to the Japanese demands, It is believed that the Premier is honestly endeavoring to do the best he can for this country but, surrounded as he is with men of this type, it is impossible for him to form a true estimate of the present state of affairs, or to understand the shackle of bondage these officials are trying to force him to place on the Chinese nation. The papers from which he hopes to secure some idea of public opinion are under the control of these men, or, if not, are threatened with dire calamity should they publish anything detrimental to their interests. No one believes for one instant that the local press which made such a howl over the cash deal would in the present instance remain quiet were they at liberty to express their opinion. It is only some little time ago that a well-known Japanese suggested that one of the most needed things in China was "control of the Press." This must have sunk deeply into the minds of those who are now putting China up for sale, for they are carrying it out to the limit. The opposition by the papers printed in English which are not influenced by the Japanese or those assisting them to conclude the numerous deals, has to a certain extent awakened the people of this country to the dangers of the present situation, and has forced the Japanese to recast their demands. How far it will succeed in preventing the sale of China's assets on a gigantic scale only the future can show."

China and the War

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER
Judge of the United States Court for China

This article is furnished to Millard's Review by the author, publication in America having been made in the columns of The Review of Reviews (October issue.)

DURING my brief leave of absence in the United States I have been so frequently questioned regarding China's relation to the present world war that I am glad to comply by way of answer with the request of the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for a word of comment thereon.

Participation in the war was a subject of controversy in China long before it was actually undertaken and indeed was one of the causes

leading to the crisis which incidentally made possible the short-lived Manchu restoration of last July. Those who favored such participation argued that it would give China a recognized place at the peace conference and enable her to secure two important and long sought concessions; viz., (1) the remission, or at least suspension, of the so-called Boxer indemnities, and (2) a substantial increase of customs duties.

While I have no special knowledge of the negotiations leading up to China's declaration of war, it seems improbable that the latter would have been made had not the Chinese authorities been assured, or at least understood, that both of these concessions would be granted.

As to the first, our own government long ago recognized the justice of the claim by remitting its entire share of the Boxer indemnity, and this was done not as a mere act of generosity, but as one of justice. In other words our representatives became convinced after investigation that the sum exacted from China by the powers in 1900 was more than reimbursement for losses actually suffered by them and amounted to a fine levied upon a then helpless nation.

As to the second concession sought it will no doubt surprise the ordinary reader to learn that China must obtain the consent of the powers in order to increase her customs duties. This is because that branch of her public service, while technically Chinese, is really administered by foreigners (*i.e.* non-Chinese) in order to insure payment of interest on China's foreign loans. Indeed, it would hardly be inaccurate to say that the Chinese customs service is a creation of foreigners. The late Sir Robert Hart devoted his life to it and while the treaties require that the Inspector-General shall be a British subject for some years to come, representatives of other nationalities, including our own, have contributed materially to its upbuilding and successful administration. Men like Morse and Merrill, now retired, as well as Carl and Bryant, still in the harness, have worthily represented our country in a branch of China's governmental service which has been honestly and efficiently administered and which with the "Salt Gabelle," or monopoly, similarly operated, affords an important, if not the principal, source of China's public revenues.

But the control of the powers extends to the fixing of the amount of duty and at present this is only five per cent. Considering that the gravest obstacles of the Chinese government in recent years have been financial ones it is not strange that its officials have looked to the customs as a source of relief and have regarded the present limitation as not only entirely too low but as framed in the interests of foreign exporters rather than in those of the Chinese people. Moreover those foreign representatives who have been most insistent upon retaining the so-called indemnity are also the ones who oppose an increase of duties, and to the Chinese it seems the extreme of injustice to be forced on the one hand to pay these heavy exactions and on the other to be denied the full benefit of a legitimate source of revenue to meet them.

The increase of customs duties has another aspect which should appeal to our people, for it seems to offer the natural way to develop modern industries in China, and in their benefits the American manufacturer may well have an opportunity to share; for branch factories built in China, employing her cheap and abundant labor and utilizing her vast stores of raw material seem to promise a surer mode of extending American trade in the Flowery Land, at least in some lines, than an attempt to undersell competitors there after paying the high cost of American labor and ocean freight rates.

As to those points, therefore, China's case appears to be entirely just and reasonable and at the same time quite in line with traditional American policy. To what extent she will participate actively in the war which she has now voluntarily entered remains to be seen; but it is not unlikely that her most effective contribution will be labor. I may cite as an earnest of this the fact that the ship which brought me recently from China to America carried nearly a thousand Chinese laborers for the western front, entraining at Vancouver for the rail trip across Canada and thence transshipping to France. Large limbed and brawny, these coolies were the pick of Shantung province and it is safe to say that for trench digging and all the heaviest work of warfare each is better fitted than the average soldier. It is gratifying to be able to add that the plan works well for the coolie, affording him better wages, food and clothing than he would have at home and insuring provision likewise for his family in China. This augmentation of allied resources has now been in progress for months and may prove a not inconsiderable factor toward that happy outcome of the present titanic struggle for which we of America are so earnestly hoping.

Japan's Iron Clutch Tightening on China

BY IDA KAHN, M. D.

AMID the blare and blaze of the European conflagration, few have vision for a still more sinister picture limned in the dark background of this huge human holocaust. Humanity in seeking to become superhuman, has thrown aside for a time its civilization and Christianity, and left the world gaping at the catastrophe of the white man's fall. Yet the white man's race has not been fully run, and he shall not be

bereft of his glory when he shall arise from the fire. Then it is that America shall lead her sister nations in another era of prosperity during which the conquest of the white man over Science, Commerce, and Art shall have reached its zenith of power. But what is that horrible figure arising through the mist? Behold the fearful sinuous yellow arms creeping out in countless numbers, and octopus-like seeking to strangle the white man in their folds. Sixteen nations in arms, do you say? A third of the human race shall arise and seek to devour the rest, and who shall withstand the endeavor, even though it be in vain? America afflicted with amaurosis cannot see whither the Chinese crisis is leading her, and who has the power to heal her blindness? As sure as the sun rises and sets, just so sure will the conquest of China by Japan mean the end of the white man in the race. Cannot the rank jungle grass strangle the choicest rose? Just so sure will the dominance of Japan in the East mean the swift downfall of western Science, Commerce, and Art.

If proof is needed to show that Japan is trying to overrun China, then let us turn to facts which are patent to every student of Chinese affairs. In remote villages and towns, where Europeans have not cared to venture, Japanese have gone in the guise of peddlers, not once but time and again. When detected, they have pleaded business as an excuse, and vanished meekly. From high hills and lone dales far from the haunts of men, they have photographed the unprotected places in China. The alleged spying of Germans in Europe is not to be compared with what Japan has done and is doing in China. In Manchuria the iron clutch has already tightened, so that it is a mere farce for the Japanese to ask for the right to police that country. It is the Chinese who have to ask whether their dummy heads are acceptable or not to their lords and masters. It is the people of Nippon who are despoiling the vast forests of that fertile country, and bringing famine and ruin in the wake of such wanton destruction. Already the policy which has throttled Korea is being slowly applied to China, and Chinese officialdom has time and again had to concur meekly with Japanese demands. The oft repeated cry being that, "We must not offend the Japanese, or else they will make war upon us, and we are not prepared." Better by far to perish honorably in an open fight than to sink ignominiously in the dark end.

Whenever it is suggested that America might be a possible help because our economic destinies are so indissolubly linked together, then there is an emphatic shake of the head and the despairing cry, "America does not care what becomes of us politically, for she does not realize how closely the two nations are bound together economically, and therefore, how surely anything that injures China politically will also injure her." To show that our economic destinies are really linked together, let us foreshadow what the future might bring. Picture China's four hundred millions trained to arms by the Japanese, and the countless resources of China developed by the Japanese and put on the market on a Japanese basis; then what would become of America's trade with America and Europe, not to speak of the East? With the cheapest labor in the world, and the most abundant produce, and with marked discrimination against the American machinery and skilled art, then how will America be able to compete with the East? Left to ourselves, we Chinese would absorb rapidly and eagerly all that America could send us, and develop solidly and surely the resources of our country for the benefit of our people; but with Japan astride our neck, we would be compelled to close the open door and to develop solely and shoddily for our masters, and the welfare of the world would be beneath our ken.

In the last few decades, Japan like a Siren has sought assiduously to lull the doubts and suspicions of the American people. By feting and decorating nearly all the distinguished Americans who approached her, she has moulded the press and the public according to her own sweet will, and now they all echo fatuously, "Japan is China's best friend," and "China is too weak to help herself." It is even hinted in Chinese circles that the foreign press is more or less subsidized by the wily Japanese, but it is to be hoped that this is not true. "Blind leaders of the blind?" Cannot the only nation which has kept its integrity since the world began manage to exist if it were not attacked by a ravenous crowd of hungry wolves? Does it speak well for China's weakness to show her vast rich lands and mineral resources in comparison with the meagre fields and bleak hills of Japan? What achievements entitle Japan to play the role of mentor to China? An imitator. Why we can imitate, too. But what vast landed empire can turn around as fast as a small maritime state? Give us time and we shall shame the West by our vast strides in progress. No nation has had to move so large a population. And yet, people mock at us instead of lending a helping hand. Is it not something that we have kept the bulk of our people and wealth intact? Are we not crowding the halls of America to seek learning and guidance? What fruits of real culture and science have been the products of Japanese progress? Did not the educational Commission report superficial educational reform in Nippon? And yet you cry that Japan should lead us, instead of permitting us to sit at your feet. Fortunately, the missionaries are generally sane, and they are trying to steady the Chinese pulse. How the heart gets sick in China. We are a non-Christian nation, and that

is why we expect America to lend us moral support instead of being consumed with commercial zeal. What is suggested when one learns that Japan has purchased four of the largest American merchant vessels? When will America gather her much talked of merchant marine? Does she not need any defense, and does she not realize that she is in truth linked with China for weal or for woe? What South American power can hope to compete with and conquer the United States for ages to come, and yet by aligning herself with China, Japan can, in the twinkling of an eye, stride the Pacific and overwhelm the shores of America. Neither Germany nor England will be the phantom ghost which will haunt America, but heathen Japan, panoplied with the resources of China.

O, for some great physician who shall heal the amaurosis of America, and show her that the crisis in China, involves her downfall as well as that of poor old Cathay. Patriotic Chinese and Americans arise, and hasten the renaissance of this great nation!

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 25. French make general advance along the Oise-Aisne Canal, the Germans withdrawing, having lost 11,000 prisoners and 120 guns.——Evacuation of civilian population from Kronstadt in progress.——Austro-German forces attack on a front of 30 kilometres along the Isonzo, driving the Italians across the river at Saint Maria and Saint Lucia.

October 26. Brazil formally declares war on Germany.

October 27. Russians prepare to abandon Helsingfors, foreshadowing an easy conquest of Finland by the German forces and thus shutting off communication between Sweden and Russia.

October 28. Belgians and French seize Merckem Peninsula in addition to a number of other places; Allies take 3,000 prisoners in one day.——Mackensen at the head of Austro-German forces descends on the Italians *en masse*, taking (as he claims) 80,000 prisoners and 600 guns. Gorizza falls into German hands, Italians withdrawing across the Isonzo; Italian second army is charged from Rome with cowardice.——The whole Italian Isonzo front collapses, and the third Army retreats hastily. Germans claim to date 100,000 prisoners and 800 guns; Germans capture Cormons.

October 29. French troops take Luighem.

October 30. Severe fighting in bad weather, including considerable aerial work, occurs on the Passchendaele Ridge (Flanders) without any definite result.——Italians continue to withdraw, but in good order, along the Tagliamento line. U. S. Treasury will loan Italy G. $230,000,000, to be used to pay for coal and other supplies purchased in America.

October 31. British Admiralty's report shows 14 vessels over and 4 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

CHINA

October 26. The Northern troops re-occupy Paoking in Hunan, while the Southerners are retiring from Hengchow into the mountainous country to the rear. The Northern troops, however, were first defeated at Hangshan. In Szechuan the Yunnanese have retired from Neikiang and are apparently falling back.——The Government at length takes a definite step in respect to the situation in the south. A mandate has been issued dismissing the Military Governor of Kuangtung, General Chen Pin-chun, and ordering him to await trial and punishment for connivance in the establishment of the Canton Government. Civil Governor Liu Yao-han is instructed temporarily to act concurrently as Military Governor of Canton.

October 30. The Appeal Court at Peking definitely condemns Dr. Chen Chin-tao, ex-Minister of Finance, to three years imprisonment and is deprived for life from holding office.

JAPAN

October 25. Rowland Morris, the new American Ambassador to Japan, arrives in Tokio.

October 26. The depression on Japanese money market growing worse and is almost panicky. The shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which were once quoted at over Yen 400, are now at Yen 150. Many bankruptcies are apprehended and there have already been several cases of suicide at Osaka. The Shipping Control Ordinance, America's embargo on the export of steel and the impossibility of importing Indian cotton are among the principal causes of the depression.

October 30. The joint conference of chambers of commerce at Tokio, which decided to hold a Sino-Japanese Exhibition, appoints the chambers of commerce in Tokio, Osaka, Kioto, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe as an executive committee, which will soon open a conference with the chambers of commerce in China on the necessary details in this connection. The first fair is expected to be held in Peking, next Autumn.

November 1. Refuting the adverse criticism in the Chinese press concerning Japan's proposed supply of arms to China, the Kokumin, (Tokio) in an editorial, says there is no such thing as an alliance of arms and munitions between the nations, but it is only natural for friendly nations to extend assistance.

GENERAL

October 28. The U. S. Liberty Loan closed on Saturday evening, having been tremendously oversubscribed. The total subscriptions are estimated to exceed Gold $5,000,000,000.

October 29. Political turmoil in Spain increases and a military government is contemplated. Agitation by the Barcelona Committees brings matters to a crisis.

America

Arbuckle Brothers have announced that they will be forced to close down their sugar-refinery in Brooklyn for an indefinite period because of the lack of raw sugar.

Declaring that one who counsels resistance to the draft is as culpable as he is cowardly, Justice Mullan in the Supreme Court of New York has denied the application of Leon Samson, the pacifist, for reinstatement in Columbia University.

Men and Events

W. A. Adams, American Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has gone to Hankow for a short visit. He will return to Shanghai in two weeks.

The American Red Cross Society has commenced the work of building winter huts for flood refugees in Tientsin.

E. W. Frazar, managing director of the Sale and Frazar Company of Tokio, returned to Japan last week after a several months' business trip through the United States.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, left Peking November 1 enoute for Australia. Dr. Morrison is scheduled to return next May.

The Shanghai native newspapers report that it is not improbable that F. M. Sah, Chinese Envoy for Foreign Affairs, will shortly be recalled to Peking.

Stirling Fessenden of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, has gone to Japan on business. He will return to Shanghai in about two weeks.

H. van der Veen, Consulting Engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau of China, has been seconded by the Bureau as engineer to the Chihli Conservancy Board, of which Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling is the Director.

W. A. Young Jr., general passenger agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., sailed from Yokohama on the s.s. Colombia October 19 enroute to headquarters in San Francisco after a tour of the East.

Dr. J. F. Lee, who has been studying in Chicago University for the last several years, is returning to China, where he will engage in Y. M. C. A. work. He is accompanied by his family.

Dr. Kobayashi, newly appointed Japanese financial agent to China, accompanied by his assistants, has arrived in Shanghai where he is establishing his headquarters.

Lloyd Bland of New York has arrived in Shanghai to become assistant manager of Dodge and Seymour, Ltd. Mr. Bland was formerly connected with the New York office of this company.

The British Supreme Court at Shanghai has denied the application for reinstatement of I. R. Michell, a former (but expelled) member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

F. B. Keip, special representative for the Chandler Motor Car Company of Cleveland, Ohio, who had been travelling the Far East since July sailed from Yokohama for America on the Siberia Maru October 26. He is accompanied by Mrs. Keip.

Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., a debate took place in the Union Church Hall on the evening of November 1 on the subject of the social evil, attendance being restricted to women only. The principal address was made by Dr. Margaret Polk on the subject, "Commercialized Vice."

Dr. A. C. Perkins, professor of medicine in Nanking University (which is supported by the American Methodist Mission), returned to China last week, accompanied by Mrs. Perkins, after a year's furlough spent in America. Dr. Perkins, who is an American, has been a missionary in China for many years.

The name of the Markt Garage at 89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai, has been changed to the Hudford Garage. As announced several weeks ago the business of this firm has been taken over by Dodge and Seymour, Ltd., of New York. Agencies for China for the Hudson and Ford cars are held by this company.

Ching Wei, Chief of Police at Canton (China) is at present in America studying police methods. He visited Police Headquarters in New York City September 22, in company with Elbert Y. Chung, a medical student of the University of Pennsylvania, and later he proceeded to Boston.

The Police at Peking have adopted compulsory measures to force the lower classes to discard their queues. All hawkers and small traders wearing queues will in future not be permitted to sell their wares in the Buddhist Temples or at the Bazaars until they have been taken to the police station and had their offending "tails" removed.

It is reported at Peking that ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-lin, director in charge of the conservancy of the rivers in north China, will shortly re-open negotiations with the American Carey Company for the loan of six million gold dollars for the conservancy of the Grand Canal. The foreign banks have handed the sum of seven hundred thousand taels to Mr. Hsiung as a loan for conservancy purposes.

As a result of a fire-damp explosion in the Chang Sing coal mine, near the Taihu (lake), about 25 miles from Shanghai, Francis Liou, the son of Liou Chang-yin (the owner of the mine and also of several industrial establishments in Shanghai) was so badly injured October 18 that he died several days later. Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's Church in Shanghai October 28.

Mr. Ogawa, Chief Executive of the Japanese Seiyukai (political party,) and Mr. Ishikawa, managing editor of the Tokio *Jiji*, were received in audience at Peking by the President of China, October 24, Mr. Nishida, secretary of the Japanese Legation, acting as interpreter. The party also called at the Kuo Wu Yuan and had a talk with the Premier for almost an hour.

Grant Jones, British Assessor at the Shanghai Mixed Court November 1 delivered judgment denying the claim of the Municipal Council to collect land tax from the former German postmaster. The Court held that the Land Regulations provided for collection of tax from "renters" of property, but as the Chinese authorities had seized this German public building, the Germans had ceased to be "renters."

Hallowe'en was fittingly observed by the American community of Shanghai by an old fashioned social party, under the auspices of the American Song Service, held at the Masonic Hall. There was an exceptionally large attendance. J. H. Black was chairman in charge, Mrs. J. W. Baldwin headed the entertainment committee, M. T. Stauffer supervised the decorators and Mrs. F. R. Sites was in charge of the reception committee.

The German resident of Shanghai who had failed to register in accordance with the Shanghai Municipal Notification, and who in consequence was ordered by the Shanghai Mixed Court to be imprisoned until he did, was liberated October 30, after having been detained six days, he having written to the Captain Superintendent of Police signifying his willingness to register. He was thereupon taken to the Central Police station, registered, photographed and liberated.

It is reported from Peking that Chang Chen-fang, one of Yuan Shih-kai's close friends, who was not long ago condemned to imprisonment for life on account of his share in Chang Hsun's temporary overthrow of the Government has through his son offered to contribute $400,000 to the Flood Relief Fund, and it is presumed that he wants his liberty in exchange. Both these Changs, although convicted and sentenced as traitors to their country, still enjoy the proceeds of their immense wealth.

Because the Peking *Jih Pao*, the principal Chinese newspaper in the Capital, owned by Chu Chi, who until about a year ago also owned the Peking Daily News, in the previous day's issue had stated that General Chiang had died, a gang of the General's soldiers raided the office of the paper on October 24 and smashed up things generally, doing about ten thousand dollars worth of damage. The statement happened to be incorrect and a note to that effect had already appeared in the paper, on the morning of the day the raid was carried out. The perpetrators of this outrage stated that what they really wanted was to get hold of the reporter who had furnished the false information.

At a meeting of the Tientsin Consular Body held October 23, at which the report of the Medical Commission upon Refugee Camps in the native city and foreign concessions, was discussed, it was decided to make urgent representations to the Chinese authorities on the necessity of removing outside Tientsin the refugee camps established within the native city on the ground that they constituted a grave menace, sanitary conditions being so bad that there were dangers of an epidemic. The Consular body adopted a motion to the effect that such refugee camps as had been established in the Concessions ought to be of a temporary character only, their removal being effected as soon as possible.

The anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of Japan was befittingly observed in Shanghai October 31, the Settlements being profusely beflagged with the emblem of the Rising San. At midday a reception was held at the Japanese Consulate-General by Mr. Harada, Acting Consul-General, assisted by Mr. Kishi. There was a large number of callers including D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium; H. Philips, Acting British Consul-General; V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General; J. Eitzen, Norwegian Consul General; T. Sammons, U. S. Consul-General; R. H. R. Wade, Commissioner of Customs; Capt. Schmitt, French Municipal Police, and G. Dufaure de la Prade, French Mixed Court Assessor.

Three Austrians—E. M. Berthel, wholesale druggist; Max Kindler, dentist; and E. Josefi, a dealer in diamonds—were arrested on Shanghai Mixed Court warrants October 30, charged with complicity in the issue of counterfeit Norwegian passports and other official documents. The three were remanded by the Court for special hearing before the Norwegian Assessor and bail was fixed at $2,000 each, subject to approval and revision by the Norwegian Assessor. The charges in the case were brought by the Norwegian Consulate and the Mixed Court warrants for the arrest of the three men were issued on the Norwegian Consul's application. The warrant for Berthel was countersigned by the American Consulate and authorised the search of his premises for documentary evidence, under supervision of the United States Marshal. His premises were searched and there were discovered pamphlets alleged to be of a libellous nature, a large quantity of labels of well-known British druggists, and a number of empty morphia tins.

A correspondent in the *Straits* (Singapore) *Budget* in reply to another correspondent who had quoted the Malthusian theory that war, disease, etc., are nature's remedies to reduce excessive population, writes: "The generality of men are not angels to exercise volition and restraint in sex matters, and one may think that the pre-war times may have warranted resuscitation of moribund Malthusianism. But in times like this, when there is frightful inequality of male and female ratio, the legacy of the ghastly war, and when there are suggestions fluttered in the air that even polygamy in Christendom might be adopted to deal with the surplus 'bachelor' and widowed female population; when there are strong reasons to believe that the belligerent countries might encourage, even compel the surviving men, save the senile, to marry, and that in some countries at least every baby born might receive State patronage, which belief is by no means preposterous, as some countries even before the war did these things to counteract declining population; the application or even the consideration of Malthusian theories seems inopportune and ill-advised."

Austrian Acquitted of Murder at Shanghai Mixed Court

At the Shanghai Mixed Court October 29, before P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, the case in which Heinrich Kremla, an Austrian subject, was charged with the murder of one Marascek at the Austrian ConsulateGeneral on August 15, was brought to a conclusion, the accused being found not guilty. K. E. Newman, police legal adviser, was for the prosecution, and G. D. Musso was for the defence, being assigned for that purpose by the Court.

The circumstances of the shooting, briefly stated, were that the accused on the morning in question was in company with the man Marascek, (who was killed by a shot fired by the accused) and another Austrian subject named Subrt. They had gone there with the evident intention of making a protest of some kind, but what actually happened was that Marascek with a loaded firearm threatened to kill one of the Austrian consular employees, and it was with the object of making Marascek desist that the accused had fired the fatal shot.

Mr. Musso, in the course of his speech in the accused's defence, said that Kremla was actually sacrificing his life, a chance word might have betrayed him and the revolvers would have been turned on him; he was prepared to shoot in his own defence or in that of his consul's. If he had not fired, from fear or other motive he would have been an accessory before the fact of the murder of the Consular official. Not only had the accused committed no crime, but he had acted in a proper, straightforward and honorable manner. He acted in accordance with the duties of a citizen.

Mr. Musso also said that when he was asked to defend the prisoner the thought crossed his mind as to the peculiar position in which accused found himself,—he an alien enemy, to be defended by an enemy, to be prosecuted by an enemy and to be judged by an enemy court. At the same time the thought crossed his mind that they all came from countries in which they loved justice. They came from countries where justice was

impartially administered, their respect for justice was above everything else and he felt sure that the prisoner appeared before them surrounded by that presumption of innocence which accompanied him throughout the trial until he was found guilty of the offence. They also belonged to countries which had a feeling of chivalry, which would make them respect and honor an enemy if his conduct were honorable towards his government and his country, however misguided his government might be, and it was in accordance with that feeling of chivalry and justice that he asked the Court to acquit the prisoner.

Mr. Newman, in reviewing the case for the prosecution, mentioned that Kremla had acted as a go-between for one Skalicky with the Austrian Consulate. Unless Kremla was absolutely sure of his position he would never have allowed the scene to go on at the consulate as he did. Counsel also pointed out that China had already declared war upon Austria-Hungary and it was possible that Kremla was anxious to get these men into the custody of his officials in order that they might be dealt with by the Dutch officials, or have them sent to Peking where they could be kept in prison under the aegis of the Dutch Consul and having failed to get them to go with him to apologize, he got them to go there in another way.

After a short retirement, Mr. Grant Jones said :— Heinrich Kremla, we find you not guilty of the offence charged against you and you are discharged. I wish to add that the prosecution has been conducted in accordance with the highest traditions of the British Bar and the Court is most grateful to Mr. Musso for the assistance which he has rendered not only to the prisoner, but also to the Court.

Promotions in the American Consular Service in the Far East

Several promotions in the American Consular service of interest to Americans in the Far East are contained in a recent issue of the Congressional Record. Among the advances are those of M. F. Perkins, vice-consul in Shanghai, to Class 6, and G. F. Bickford, also vice-consul in Shanghai to Class 8. Among the others are: E. S. Cunningham, consul-general in Hankow, to Class 4; A. A. Williamson, consul in Dairen, to Class 5; J. K. Davis, consul in Antung, to Class 7; and Horace Remillard, formerly vice-consul in Swatow, Horace J. Dickinson, formerly vice-consul in Canton; and E. H. Dooman, now vice-consul in Kobe, all to Class 8.

American Engineers Make Things Move in Siberia.

The Seoul Press learns from a Japanese paper published at Harbin that many American engineers have lately been arriving in Siberia to serve on the Siberian railways. By way of experiment, some of them operated trains at Tomsk with a remarkable result. Russian engineers thought that, at best, their American comrades would be able to run twenty-four trains only during the twenty-four hours. It was therefore with great surprise and admiration that they found the Americans actually running seventy trains a day without a hitch. Thanks to their skill the goods which had accumulated at Tomsk and neighboring stations have been disposed of in the course of one week.

Women's Work

Student Conferences For Chinese Young Women

This is the fourth of a series of contributed articles dealing with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association of China.

To some of us the very phrase "Student Conference" has power to bring to our imagination unforgettable scenes and experiences of our own student days. For men or women—from whatever country we come—there is a certain fundamental likeness about these mental pictures. They are essentially out-of-door pictures; there are woods, or mountains, and generally a strip of water, lake or sea, in the background; and the foreground is mostly people—our fellow-delegates, with whom, in spite of all lack of former acquaintance, we felt, and yet feel, strangely as one, and a few outstanding people, those who led our thoughts through fascinating and ever-enlarging vistas, and our spirits into new and vital experiences of God. Fundamental experiences these, peculiar to no race or tongue, which is only one way of saying that the principles on which such Student Conferences are built, are those, unique to no one nation, but common to humanity, and its known needs and possibilities. It is not surprising therefore to find these Conference figuring largely in the student life of China to-day and in that of women as well as men.

Such a Conference seeks to bring together the students of all the schools of some large district, where, approximately, one dialect can be used,—for a week of thinking, working, playing and praying, together; to make possible to all, the inspiration of hearing and meeting personally the leading spirits of China; to promote the broadening influence of contact with those of other schools and cities; to give an intensive training in methods of work, and, through all, to bring a compelling vision of Jesus Christ, and the call to His discipleship and service.

Each Conference program takes some central theme, and develops its various phases and applications, through Bible classes, addresses, group meetings, and music. For instance, one of the Conference themes for this past summer was "Finding and Sharing the Abundant Life," and this was wrought out, in its application to individual relationships, home life, and relationships to community nation and church, by some of the strongest speakers and teachers in China.

There is nothing one-sided about a Student Conference, the play is planned as carefully and inclusively as the work, and in and through it all—if it is a successful Conference, is that intangible, but undeniably real thing, commonly called the "conference spirit," that pervades the whole of the experience as well as its details, and that makes into reality for us, certain truths, —such as "fellowship" and "corporate unity,"—that before were phrases only.

As a beginning of its effort to serve the students of all China, the Young Women's Christian Association is already holding six of these Conferences for Chinese young women, each year. Two of these are for North China, one a Winter Conference, planned especially for the non-mission schools; and one in the summer, at Wo Fo Ssu, the beautiful Conference site, at the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha, in the Western Hills, near Peking; one is held for Yangtsze Valley, amid the inspiring mountain grandeurs of Lotus Valley, just

adjoining Kuling; still another reaches the students of the Woo Dialect speaking district surrounding Shanghai, —while both Fukien and Kwangtung provinces have each their own. More than six hundred young women students have been in attendance at these conferences during this year.

Because of its intensive nature, focusing the work of many months, in a few days, and its radiating force, as the delegates return to their widely scattered schools, the Student Conference is one of the most strongly emphasized and warmly supported features of the Student Young Women's Christian Association of China.

Oakland Chamber of Commerce Gives Banquet to Chinese Students

A luncheon was tendered to visiting Chinese students by the Oakland (California) Chamber of Commerce, in its Club rooms, on Friday, September 14, Mr. Frank A. Leach, Jr., presiding. Prominent among those present were: Joseph H. King, President of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce; R. D. Brigham, Advertising Manager, Sperry Flour Company, San Francisco; T.K. Feng, Consul-General, San Francisco; Dr. Y.T. Tsur, President Tsing-Hua College, Peking (in charge of the party); T. T. Wong, Commissioner of Chinese Education to the United States, stationed at Washington, D.C. Others at the speakers' table were: T. W. Stedman, Assistant Foreign Manager of the U. S. Steel Company, at San Francisco; Dr. Frank E. Hinckley, formerly United States District Attorney at Shanghai and now Secretary of the China Commerce Club of California, San Francisco; H. P. Wang, Deputy Consul at San Francisco; H. C. Capwell, First Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Jos. R. Knowland, Second Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Low Hing, member of the Reception Committee; and John G. Mauerhan, of the Reception Committee.

Joseph N. King, for the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the students.

Dr. Tsur, president of Tsing Hua College, Peking, replying, said: I appreciate very highly the invitation which this Chamber of Commerce has extended to our students to attend this luncheon. I feel particularly grateful for the address of welcome delivered by the Chairman of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. In this address he referred to China as being the oldest Nation on the face of the earth, and America, a new country. I just want to point out that America is the oldest republic, and China the oldest Nation but the youngest republic. We have just reversed the situation. (Applause). As you are all men of business, and have very little time, I shall not speak long. I just want to point out that China today is taking America for a model in a great many things—her system of government, development of industries, and many other social institutions. I have said enough in that one sentence to embody what I have in mind and what my countrymen have in mind. China is not self-contained. Through contact with American developments, journalists, travellers, and business men, we have come to feel that this age is the commercial age, and that the principal mission of any Nation for raising a people on the surface of the earth is the duty of supplying to others that which she has a surplus of, and taking in return from them what she needs; in other words, commerce is the dominant feature of the age. For that reason our tendency in education is coming rapidly toward the direction of developing commercial and professional education. To give an example, permit me to read from a table of statistics concerning these students. My party consists of government students and non-government students. By non-Government students I mean those sent out by parents for higher education. There are altogether 63 students. Twenty-two are going to study engineering; 9, commerce and banking; 7, industrial chemistry; 5, agriculture and forestry; 7, social work; 1, law; 1, political science; 4, general arts and science; and one or two others. The Government does not encourage the study of political science unless the student is especially qualified. There is one more word. You gentlemen are all business men, and have business interests. I too in a way have business interests. My business is to carry young men, and manufacture manhood. When the product is ready for market, we import to our country for consumption. This is my line of business and we not only try to import material, but we also try to import ideas and especially "the

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spirit." That is what we lack—spirit. We have plenty of physical vigor, plenty of morality, enough for a thousand years to come, but what we lack is this optimistic spirit, this idea of "what a man has done, I can do." Therefore my conclusion is a request to you all for co-operation, as China and America are bound to co-operate along industrial, commercial, and possibly other lines. The first phase of my request is that: These students would not be able to serve their country very much for a while because their education is largely theoretical, unless, after graduation, they find positions in America for two or three years. When they come home they will enter into most serious situations, and will not be able to carry out their object unless they have had the practical experience. The second phase is concerning that optimism. I hope Americans will try to get in touch with our students and encourage them as much as possible so that they will feel cheerful and at home. I thank you for your kind attention, and especially for this privilege of coming to luncheon.

The next speaker was Mr. Wong, Commissioner of Chinese Education, who had come from his station in Washington, D. C., to meet this party of young men, and who is vitally interested in their education. He said: We talk about preparedness, yet I am caught unprepared; but on an occasion like this we need not prepare yet we can say something, because first we want to express our hearty thanks and to say how thoroughly we appreciate what you have done for us. I feel I must say a word or two regarding the students in this country. You know that among the Chinese merchants in China, there are men, who although they belong to the old school, are men of whom we are proud. We often wonder why American merchants are so energetic, so intellectual. We come here to get inspiration. You have one of the finest locations in America for a Chamber of Commerce. It is a source of strength for your merchants, so now we understand, and we thank you for this offer. The students are here to learn from the very bottom. I think we lay the foundation in education of these young men; then they come here for a year or two for some particular training. From 1911 to 1917, 144 students have returned, 76 from engineering courses and the number that have finished various other courses is too insufficient for special mention. We feel encouraged, although education is a slow process. Every year about 50 graduate. There are about 500 private students in this country, so I should say there are 150 graduated from American Universities every summer. Still, when we see American institutions of learning turning out thousands and thousands of young men, and we have only a handful, we might be discouraged, but if we prepare these men for leadership, we need not be. We emphasize on quality rather than on quantity. If you should happen to visit a university, we shall feel proud of our men, although we have only a few. And their accomplishments lead us to expect greater things in the future, with the preparations we are making. The prospect of future co-operation is very great and will result in the mutual benefit of both nations.

The luncheon, according to private advices received by the REVIEW, has been a great factor in breaking down the prejudice which had previously existed in Oakland against the Chinese and has gone a long way towards impressing the substantial business men of that city of the advantages of closer friendship and co-operation with the Chinese.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

How Japan Is Blackmailing Great Britain in China

From the Peking & Tientsin Times' Peking Correspondent

If the worthy Doctor Horie [who recently made an address in Peking before a Society mostly composed of Government officials, in which he belittled Great Britain's financial position] turned his attention to Japanese methods of finance, especially those connected with industrial enterprises in China, he would undoubtedly give the Chinese considerable enlightenment. The part Japanese financiers played in the recent shipping deal, the manner in which they secured control of the Han Yeh Ping mines, the part they have played in denuding China of copper cash, the questionable tactics being adopted with regard to the securing of China's arms monopoly and the control of her arsenals and numerous other things of that nature—let him consider these methods, and the attempt he is now making to secure for his countrymen the control of China's finances by means of currency reform, etc. through his "theoretical" lectures. Then let him study the position of Great Britain to-day in the financial market, the magnitude of her budget and the huge sums being spent on the war, and when he has done that let him give a "theoretical" summing up and place it before his class. The comparison of the methods of British financiers and the financial standing of Great Britain with those of Japan will then be more easy for his class to understand. But it will not be palatable. This insidious propaganda against Great Britain and her Allies has gone on long enough in China and it is time that the other side of the shield was shown. Fair competition is welcomed by everybody and no one denies Japan's right to enter the fight for industrial expansion in this country, but a line must be drawn somewhere when a persistent attempt is made to secure an advantage by blackmailing those with whom Japan is allied. During the past two years Great Britain has been severely attacked on many occasions in the Japanese press, and in the organs in China influenced by the Japanese, but in nearly every instance British papers have allowed these attacks to go by unanswered and have silently borne their abuse. The Japanese authorities are quick enough to prevent them publishing anything contrary to the interests of Japan, as at the time of the Twenty-one Demands, and the same attitude should be adopted when an Ally is being dealt with. The same thing happens with any speaker who deals with political matters in Japan, but it would appear that they are given every licence to speak of Great Britain and the remainder of the Allies.

The Future of Tsingtao.

From the Peking Daily News

The appointment by the Japanese Government of a Civil Administrator does not imply the removal of military control. Dr. Akiyama makes this quite clear. He says, "As long as the War lasts, unless the place is retaken by the enemy, it is natural that Japan should occupy it, and from the standpoint of International Law, it is our right as well as our obligation to fulfil this important obligation. . . . The will of the Military Commander is the law to be enforced in the occupied territory, according to the principle of International Law, in war time, recognized by all the civilized states. Therefore, the adminstration of Tsingtao will be executed as hithertofore in accordance with military ordinance

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MARGARET ETHELWYN SNOW MITCHELL, Respondent

Cause No. 603
Civil No. 200
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai
August 1, 1917.
EARL B. ROSE.
Clerk.

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(SEAL)

Witness the Honorable CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge, of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, this 1st day of August, 1917.

EARL B. ROSE,
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Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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issued by the commander, but not with the law or Imperial Decree." China has declared war on Germany and thereby has broken off all treaty relations with her and thus German treaty rights, and all other right, in Shantung and elsewhere have ceased to exist. The first article of the revised famous "Twenty-one Demands" stated that, "The Chinese Goverment engages to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the Government relating to the disposition of all *rights, interests and concessions that Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in the Province of Shantung.*" But by the Chinese declaration of war on Germany all such rights have ceased to exist, and therefore the Article that we have quoted is null and void; and its annulment serves to emphasize the significance of the declaration of Dr. Akiyama that Japan will occupy Tsingtao "as long as this War lasts." When peace is concluded Japan will, as she evidently recognizes, have no *locus standi* in Tsingtao. She will doubtless stand by her professed determination, the "eventual restoration" of the whole of German-leased territory in Shantung to China. In the meantime she is doubtless improving the occasion by the development of commercial and economic interests in the area eventually to be restored. So long as she does not at the same time exclude others by turning her back on another policy to which she has pledged herself, the policy of the "open door," nobody has a right to grumble. We would suggest, however, that now she thinks the time has come for the establishment of a civil administration in the occupied territory, "with intention of providing special facility for resident Europeans as well as Chinese and Japanese," the time has also come for closer co-operation with the Chinese Government in all affairs relating to Shantung. This co-operation has been neither very full nor very satisfactory during the time of sole Military occupation. It is useless to give a list of instances in which co-operation has broken down, but a typical illustration may be taken from the Abstract of Statistics, published by the Maritime Customs, for 1916: "A deficiency of subsidiary coinage was complained of, the situation being aggravated by the melting down of copper coins for export in the form of ingots. Over 33,000 tons were exported from Kiaochow where there were 27 smelting establishments. *At other ports the Customs were able to prohibit the export.*" This is sufficient indication of a lack of cooperation, a state of things that the establishment of a Civil Administration, even though it be subordinate to the Military Administation, ought to remove.

Selling The Philippines

From the Manila (P.I.) Times

The proposal to sell the Philippines to Japan is not new but when a paper like the Brooklyn Eagle permits one Julius Chambers to write a lot of twaddle from which he deduces the conclusion that it is to the best of the United States to make this trade with subjects of the Mikado, it is time some sort of a definite reply were made.

Mr. Chambers displays an astonishing ignorance of things Philippine. His officer friend upon whom he relies apparently for his information is either an ass or a knave. Progress of civilization in the Philippines has not been, "discouragingly slow." On the contrary, it has astonished world observers who have visited these Islands and who are credited with far more intelligence than Mr. Chambers displays. To say that the Tagalogs of any part of Luzon were head-hunters and cannibals a generation ago is to be guilty of so unpardonable an ignorance of history as to qualify the entire article as a tissue of misguided misinformation. "When one comprehends what Japan has achieved in Formosa and Korea"—shades of history! A merely casual acquaintance with facts in Formosa and Korea today would teach any thinker who believes in international justice that no worse fate could befall the Filipino individually than to fall under the political spell of Japan.

The plain truth of the matter is that the American people will never sell these Islands save to the Filipino people themselves. The writer who thinks otherwise has entirely misunderstood not only the American purpose in these Islands but the entire teachings of all American history.

"The Death Knell of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance"

That the rise of the United States as a strong military and naval power will sound the death-knell of the Anglo-Japanese alliance for which a practical alliance between Great Britain and the United States will be substituted, is the opinion expressed by Ryosuke Shimatani, in a recent number of Shin Nippon, an influential monthly journal published in Tokio. Dr. Shimatani is a well-known publicist.

Dr. Shimatani contends that commercial considerations will bring about the end of Japan's alliance with Britain. Spinning and shipping, including shipbuilding, he asserts, constitute the great elements in British industry, and Japan's future prosperity depends upon her progress

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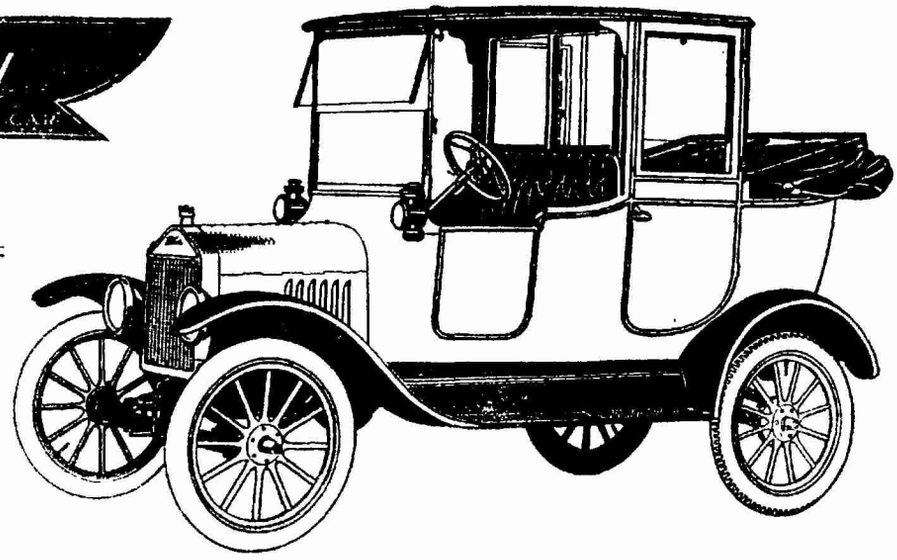

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in those lines. Japan, indeed, was encroaching on British fields. It is not to be denied, he writes, that Australia, New Zealand, and other British possessions east of India are being threatened strategically by the growing influence which Japan possesses. This has been demonstrated in a most emphatic manner since the war began.

The British colonies, he declares, have begun to feel uneasiness for the natural pressure of Japan's growing military power. Australia has started to build an independent navy of its own, while New Zealand, has contributed warships to the home country. Britain's fear of Japan, strange to say, he points out, is growing more and more marked during the progress of the war though Japan is proving herself the most loyal friend to her ally.

The immigration problem, which must some day be settled, will be another reason for the drawing together of the United States and Great Britain, in the opinion of Dr. Shimatani. He foresees the day when the people of Japan, China and India, prejudicially treated by the Anglo-Saxons, will become cemented into a defensive union and form a league for the defense of their rights. To his mind the pressure of the Anglo-Saxons cannot fail to bring about eventually a spiritual alliance of the Oriental races. At the same time it will draw closer the bonds of intimacy between England and the United States. He concludes:

"In short when America's navy and army programs shall have been carried out, it will be the time for Britain to replace the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by an Anglo-American rapprochement, and the guarding of Australia and New Zealand will thenceforth be effected by the American Navy; not by the Japanese Navy. Then it is that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be thrown aside, as a fan would when the hot weather is passed."

A Japanese View on Shipping in the Far East

The Shanghai Nippo, a Japanese daily published in Shanghai, in its issue of September 8, publishes correspondence from a person who signs his name "Yuyu Sei," which is an assumed name, on the subject of "Bubbles of an American Concerning Our Shipping Men." "Our Shipping Men" apparently refers to Japanese shipping men. The letter is translated in full as follows:

"Since the war began Japanese shipping has occupied an absolutely superior position compared with other powers, which is a very glad sign for us. Seeing this sign anti-Japanese journalists are at large in Shanghai actively engaged in circulating various insinuating remarks about our ships and instigating animosity among the powers by using threatening language. This fact, I think, should not be passed off lightly.

"In the September 1 issue of Millard's Review, published under the direction of Thomas F. Millard, who as the chief editor of The China Press here flourished his venomous pen continually several years ago, and after his return to America fostered anti-Japanese sentiment there by publishing a book entitled "Our Far Eastern Question" there appeared an article by J. P. Powell, who belongs to the same school, entitled "Japan's Policy of Monopolizing the Pacific Ocean." The article contains groundless, imaginary things. It bespeaks evil not only of Japanese ships, but also to Japanese merchants in an extreme degree. It is indeed a great outrage.

"In short it says that Japan, in order to realize her ambition of an economic Empire, is charging discriminatory freight rates against foreigners. Especially Japanese ships are allied with Japanese merchants and are wilfully restricting and losing goods belonging to foreigners. By such dishonest and cowardly methods of competition, they are trying to deprive foreigners in the Orient of commerce and enterprises.

"The article further says that Viscount Ishii was sent to America in order to propose an absolute monopolization of transportation in the Pacific Ocean. For these acts, Japan will repent after the war, because "we" (that is Americans) will before long become a shipping nation only second to England.

"The writer of the article further illustrates his contention by citing an instance of a shipment of important parts of machinery shipped by American enterprisers, which was wilfully lost in Kobe, and also instances the raising of the price of paper.

"Commerce follows the flag. According to this principle, Japanese merchants are now occupying a superior position compared with foreigners. Consequently, they are encroaching upon the commercial sphere of foreigners in China. That is a fact. But because of that it is not just to charge Japan with using dishonest methods, as described in the said article. Such arguments are wild ones, indeed. They are like the jealousies of women.

"We hope that the N.Y.K., the O.S.K. and other Japanese shipping concerns, will fully reply to such charges to make the matter clear. Otherwise the misunderstandings of foreigners will grow to the disadvantage of these companies, and eventually lead to international complications."

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Exporters of Egg Products Should Be Careful

A MEETING of a number of Shanghai merchants, most of them British, interested in the export of egg products from China was held last month to consider steps to be taken to meet the situation caused by the report of a chemist attached to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that whereas the Pure Food Act allowed only one grain of zinc oxide in 10,000 grains of product, several grains were as a matter of fact contained in preserved egg products which had recently been shipped by these firms from China. It would seem that the zinc oxide forms spontaneously as a result of the fact that the ammonia used in evaporating the yolk and albumen is carried in galvanized drums and also because the products are handled in the course of preparation in zinc trays. These egg products have always been handled in this way by the native producers, but that in no way changes the fact that a standard set by the Act has not been met. Permission has been granted by the U. S. Government to land all cargoes now afloat, but it will not be out of place to suggest that all exporters in this line should pay more attention to the sanitary end of this business. We are informed by an American firm engaged exclusively in the manufacturing and exporting of dried egg products, which has made a particular point of keeping sanitary arrangements in their factory at the highest state of perfection possible and uses a method of preservation in which no ammonium carbonate is used, that it has had no trouble with its shipments and in its opinion the U. S. Food regulations, while strict, are in no way unreasonable.

The leading British paper in Shanghai several days ago printed an article, editorial in tone, casting aspersions upon the administration of the American Pure Food law, evidently with the intention of helping some of these firms, whose products have been held up, in their endeavors to get out of an awkward situation. But in view of the fact that several exporters from Shanghai do not produce their own product, but make up shipments from several different sources, some of them native, where sanitary conditions are anything but what they should be, it is quite evident that the U. S. health authorities are acting wisely in administering the food laws strictly to the letter.

The facts in connection with the shipments which have been held up appear to be as follows. A number of Shanghai firms, hearing that there was an exceptionally good demand for these egg products in America, gathered together cargoes from most any available source in rather a hurry, some of them evidently not up to standard. It can hardly be thought that the shippers did not know what standards their products would have to meet, and in all probability they expected that in view of the pressing need the inspectors would "go easy." At least, the plea that is now made by the article in the North China Daily News is that they should do so. As stated above, however, a much better plea would be that exporters pay more attention to the quality of the product which they ship.

America at the present time takes the greater part of China's exports of prepared egg products. The desiccating of eggs is a rapidly-growing industry in China. In 1914 the value of the exports of egg products was Tls. 2,900,000; in 1915 it had increased to Tls. 4,900,000; and in 1916 it was Tls. 7,700,000. The value of the quantity already exported this year, values as well as quantity having greatly increased, may roughly be estimated at Tls. 10,000,000.

Wood Oil—America Takes Nearly all That China Produces

WOOD-OIL, one of the most profitable of Chinese products, is not an oil made from wood, but an oil used to treat wood. China is richly endowed with wood oil resources, and supplies at present a large percentage of the world's demand.

Practically China's entire output of wood oil is produced in the provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow, Hunan and Northern Hupeh in the Yangtze valley, their percentages of output in the order named being 35, 25, 25, and 15. Hankow is the chief exporting centre, and America is the principal buyer. Hankow last year exported over seven million taels worth out of a total for all Chinese ports of just under nine millions. Of this amount America took a little over four million taels worth out of a total export aboard of five and half millions. The difference in the figures of the total exports of the *ports* as compared with the total export *abroad* is explained by the fact that a great deal of this oil was used in China for domestic purposes. A Customs tael is about the same value, at present silver exchange, as an American gold dollar.

The tree which produces the nuts or seeds from which wood-oil is made grows for the most part on the rocky hillsides in the Yangtze region, thriving on the poorest of soils so long as there is plenty of rain. The tree seldom grows to a greater height than 25 feet, is rather ornamental, and has a great profusion of blooms in April. The fruit is about the size of a small orange, and contains from three to five seeds not unlike shelled Brazil nuts in shape, although resembling more nearly the hickory nut in size. The nuts are gathered before maturity, parched in iron pans or sieves over a fire or covered with straw or grass, under which fermentation takes place in the thin fleshy part of the fruit, thus allowing the nuts to be easily removed. After the seeds are removed

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from the husks they are placed in a circular stone trough, where they are crushed by a stone roller drawn by a buffalo, cow or ass. The pulverised meal is partially roasted in shallow pans, then steamed over boiling water, the product meantime being placed in wooden vats fitted with wicker bottoms. The nuts are next placed in steel frames with straw as an outside container. The frames are arranged on edge in a press, and pressure is applied. This is usually accomplished by a system of wedges which are driven in one after another by means of a huge battering-ram until the brown, watery, and odoriferous oil is crushed out into the vat below. As a rule the oil is then slightly heated and strained through a coarse grass cloth. The product is next placed in wicker baskets lined with varnished paper and is ready for shipment. As a rule the oil yield is about 40 per cent of the original weight of the kernels. The refuse matter, in the form of cakes, is used as fertiliser.

In the vicinity of Hankow the Chinese allow the oil to precipitate again, drawing off the clear liquid and selling it to the foreign exporting firms. The residue is then sold to small dealers in Wuchang and Hanyang, who once more skim the oil after a further precipitation process. The oil is then sold to native boatmen for use on their craft.

T'ung-yu, or wood oil, is widely used throughout China as a paint oil for outside purposes. As a drying oil it excels even linseed oil. One of its greatest local markets is found among the boatmen, who never paint their boats but coat them with the cruder grades of wood oil, which not only gives the woodwork a bright, lustrous finish, but also acts as an excellent preservative. When certain mineral substances known as tutzu and t'o-shen are added to the wood oil and the resulting mass is heated for about two hours, kwang-yu or wood oil varnish is produced. This wood oil varnish is used as a waterproofing substance for silks, pongees, etc., and also as an ornamental varnish when coloring materials are added.

Wood oil has many uses. It is used as an illuminant, an ingredient, in concrete, an adulterant in the manufacture of lacquer varnish, and when mixed with lime and bamboo shavings it is used by the Chinese in caulking their boats. Chinese or Indian ink is made from the soot resulting from the burning of the oil or the fruit husks. The produce is also used as a dressing for leather, in the manufacture of soap, and as a varnish for fine furniture. In foreign countries wood oil is chiefly used for the manufacture of varnish from cheap gums. Other oils require a higher and more expensive quality of gum in order that the resulting varnish be of equal grade. This feature, together with the rapidity with which wood-oil varnish dries, has caused the demand for the product to increase steadily.

The growing importance of wood oil has led countries other than China to look into the possibilities for the culture of the tree within their own domains. The United States in particular has made rather extensive investigation along these lines, and it is reported that soil and climatic conditions in some of the southern states are such as to permit of the tree's growth and cultivation.

America's Status After The War

BY GEORGE L. TICKNER

Vice-President, National Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Generally speaking, there must, of course, be a readjustment of business after the war and I believe that we are going to get a fair-sized depression immediately following peace. It may not last long nor be very severe. The position we will be in after the war depends, of course, on how long it will be necessary to continue in it and the financial condition of all those engaged when things are brought to a successful peace. Necessarily some concerns have become extended due to abnormal volume incident to war times and are apt to go into failure—most concerns I feel have been forehanded and have conserved their assets and will not have to weather through.

Enormous Debt.—A terrific amount of debt is piling up both in Europe and America. It is my notion that this is all a fearful economic waste and is going to enforce a continued and stiff taxation and over quite a few years to come.

Non-Producing.—A large amount of men necessarily have been taken out of productive activities and manu-

facture and been placed into army life. This has been absolutely necessary, but it engages them in non-production. In proportion as they were of value in the occupation or business that they were engaged in, they have handicapped that situation and subtracted just so much value from the useful and productive side of things.

False and Stimulated Prosperity.—I wish I could feel as comfortable as some folks do about all business that has been coming to the United States from abroad due to war conditions. We have largely profited for the last several years on their misfortunes and have been engaged in supplying things which go to help further destruction of wealth and to create hardly anything new of value—(we are not saying that the war has not been necessary)—but what I mean is that we have had a lot of business and a lot of money moving but when we get through there is going to be just so much less wealth and probably to the extent of a hundred billions of dollars which has got to be recreated.

Incapacitated Thousands.—In addition to that, war has maimed and made helpless, hundreds of thousands of useful men and necessarily made them a further charge upon those able to work and produce and that while Europe owes most of the money, and while it is better that they, rather than we owe, it isn't to my mind so much different than though looking at them from New York State, war had impoverished some of our far Western or Southern states.

Broadly All Belong to Humanity.—I look upon it that we all trade together and the more we all have to do with, the better it is for us all and for the sum of human happiness. By so much as Europe may be impoverished it will be just so much harder for us to increase exports and to increase our business with them. I am not saying that Europe will not furnish us with a lot of business after the war, but to my mind it will have to be done so largely on credits, and probably long-time credits, that it will be mostly on an inflated basis.

I feel that all this destruction of wealth and crippling physically of so many of the human race is going to make it just so much harder for us all to get along than before the war and that peace is bound to bring depression for probably a year at least and bordering on hard times and with this in view, my notion is for bankers to keep in control of their money and keep as liquid as they can and not too largely invest in long-time securities.

But We Must Finish What We Have Set Out to Do.—From a humanitarian standpoint, the war must continue to a satisfactory conclusion, no matter how *unsatisfactory* our material or financial condition may be. The war is international and is being fought that Democracy and Freedom may still reign, and as to what may happen to an individual or business concern is relatively of slight moment since this nation, with its Allies, all fighting to maintain freedom, must stand or fall together. It is better to come out broke with freedom surviving than to have come out with all the world's goods and enslaved by the present Autocracy.—*The Financier (New York)*

A Sino-Japanese Banking Project

The plan of establishing an exchange bank with joint Japanese and Chinese capital, with a capital of ten million yen, is being revived in Japan. The proposition was originally made by Lou Tsun-yu, former Chinese Minister to Japan, when he was visiting Tokio several months ago, as a delegate of the Chinese Bank of Communications, but was dropped later, because of the political troubles in China.

One-half of the capital is to be supplied by the Japanese and the other half by the Chinese, but as the Chinese cannot meet this share with their own capital, the Japanese capitalists, or the three Japanese banks who are interested, will temporarily put in the whole capital. The new banking institution will undertake a general international banking business, Lou Tsun-yu being nominated the President of the new bank.

Frequent negotiations in connection with this plan have been going on recently between Mr. Shoda, Japanese Minister of Finance, Dr. Mizumachi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, on the one hand and Dr. Ono, Vice-President of the Industrial Bank of Japan; Mr. Minobe, President of the Bank of Chosen and Mr. Sakurai, President of the Bank of Formosa.

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Japan's Shipping Tonnage Grows Rapidly—a War Benefit.

It is evident that Japan has aspirations of controlling, at least, the greater share of the world's commerce after the war. In an article in the New York Journal of Commerce dated August 7, 1917, an estimate was made that since the commencement of the war to that time Japan had lost nine ships with a gross tonnage or 31,904, whereas the United States had lost twenty with a gross tonnage of 59,256 and yet the United States had only entered the list of belligerents a few months whereas Japan had been in since practically the start. Japan conserving her ship tonnage and feverishly building new ships with materials supplied by the United States, is quick to seize every opportunity for extending her steamship lines wherever the British or Americans withdraw service and while the Allies are losing over one hundred thousand tons a month Japan takes no risk but sits back rapidly adding to her tonnage so that when peace comes the Allies will have a greatly depleted tonnage and much of it in poor condition from lack of proper repairs, etc., while she will have her existing tonnage in good condition and greatly augmented by the new ships being built.

Since the war started Americans have paid Japanese ship owners in freights enough to pay for the entire merchant fleet now being constructed in the United

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States and then leave a handsome margin and this very money paid by Americans is being utilized by Japan to build more ships to compete with American vessels after the war, Americans furnishing the materials.

Great Britain became the greatest empire of the world simply through two things, first: by developing her merchant marine and foreign trade, and secondly: by building up her colonies. The United States has a similar opportunity, but so far has done neither, and other nations are not slow to take advantage of this neglect. Americans have the money, the genius, and the opportunities; will they ever have the "gumption" to utilize them?

Chinese Cotton

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J Spunt & Co., Shanghai, dated November 1, states :—

The cotton market during the week has been most erratic, with daily fluctuations both ways, causing considerable nervousness in the trade generally, with the result that the volume of business has dwindled, with very little doing.

The exchange, being a great factor on this market, is to-day playing a great part in the rise and fall of prices and the recent heavy advance in silver has again been the cause of the withdrawal of Japanese exporters from this market, resulting in a further stagnation in the trade.

In the circumstances we have nothing to add to what has already been mentioned, viz., that the market will be governed from day to day, and fluctuations will be the order of the day.

Tone of the market, Weak.

Hankow Export Produce.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for October 24 says:—

Although the week's total is not large, business has improved a little. Some purchases of hides are reported, and dealers are endeavoring to force up the market, but as gold equivalents of present quotations are already very high they are not likely to succeed unless there is another drop in exchange. Tallow and wood oil are very strong, especially for near delivery. Beans have advanced owing to the scarcity of supplies. Cotton, after a slight weakness, is again firm. New supplies of all produce are still scarce.

The prices quoted (for the week ended October 18) are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

Prices Nominal	Per Picul Tls.	Quantities in Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	55.00	583
,, Seconds	45.00	
Buffalo hides, No. 1	22.25	19
,, ,, 2	18.25	
Goatskins, Untanned,	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang/Poochi	13.75	12,292
Green China Grass	—	
Jute Abutilon	6.20	
White Vegetable Tallow	14.35	3,078
Green Vegetable Tallow	13.20	
Animal Tallow	13.50	83
Gallnuts Usual	21.00	572
,, Plum	23.50	
Cotton, Liho	26.00	13,802
,, Shensi	30.00	
Black Bristles	117.00	103
Sesamum Seed (various)	5.20	505
Yellow Beans	2.35	16,351
Beans (all kinds)	1.28	
White Peas	2.20	2,615
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	10
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	352
,, (shelled)	—	—
Groundnut Oil	—	—
Wood Oil	15.35	11,061
Tea Oil	—	47
Bean Oil	10.50	15
Rape Oil	—	—
Hen Albumen	103.75	50
Hen Yolk, Liquid	13.50	342
Antimony Crude	106.00	4,200
Antimony Regulus	234.00	2,100

Six Hundred Japanese Business Men in New York City

In New York there are now more than 600 business men representing various commercial firms of Japan and thirteen new offices have been opened there, according to Mr. Tomihei Hayashi, manager of a tourist party of twenty-five Japanese who reached Yokohama from America last week for a five-months stay. Mr. Hayashi has lived in New York for many years and has led several tourist parties to Japan.

Owing to the rapid growth of trade relations between America and Japan, a large number of business men of Japan are going to New York, according to Mr. Hayashi. Many of them are accompanied by their families and are planning to make an extended stay in order to do business permanently.

Explaining the rapidly increasing number of Japanese in New York in addition to these business men, Mr. Hayashi cited the many seamen from Japan who are making frequent visits to New York. Mr. Hayashi stated that more than fifteen Japanese steamers which have been under charter of foreign firms have been sunk in the European seas since the war.

Practically all the seamen of these ships are now serving in the foreign shipping firms, often coming to New York.

Thirteen new offices have been established in New York since the war, according to Mr. Hayashi. They include: the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Korea, the Sumitomo Bank, the Kuhara Mining Company, the Furukawa Mining Company, the Pacific Trading Company, all among the leading corporations of Japan. —*Japan Advertiser.*

A Projected American-Japanese Steel Co.

Mr. Baker, the President of Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton, Pa., which is operated in conjunction with a shipbuilding plant at Sparrows Point, Md., with Mr. Cole, Vice-President, is at present in Japan with the object of establishing a steel manufacturing plant there. Their plan is to invest Yen 250,000,000, engaging American talent and employing Japanese and Chinese workmen. The outputs of steel and iron are to be supplied to the shipbuilding and dock yards in the Far East. The capital is to be furnished by the Americans and the Japanese at the respective percentages of 52 and 48. It is said that the Pennsylvania Steel Company has been supplying Yen 20,000,000 worth of steel, etc., per annum to Japan.

North China Insurance Company Pays 30 Percent Dividend

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the North China Insurance Company, Limited, was held in Shanghai October 30 in the handsomely appointed board room of the Company's new building at the corner of Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. There were present Messrs. C. M. Bain (Chairman), R. McE. Dalgliesh, F. A. Fairchild, A. Hide and W. P. Lambe, directors, and the following other shareholders :—Messrs. H. G. Simms, Qua Sang, C. R. Slowe, J. H. Osborne, E. Quackenbush, H. A. J. Macray and W. Nation, in all representing 739 shares. A resolution was passed re-electing Messrs. Bain, Dalgliesh, Fairchild, Hide and Lambe directors of the Company, and fixing the remuneration of the directors at Tls. 6,000 per annum. A final dividend of 15 per cent. (making a total of 30 per cent. for the year) on the paid-up capital and a bonus of 15 per cent. contributory marine premiums was ordered distributed, both payable at the exchange of 4/-⅝ per tael; £10,000 to be transferred to sterling reserve fund, Tls. 20,000 written off premises, and the balance transferred to underwriting reserve account, thus closing the account for 1916.

Behn, Meyer & Co. of Manila Sue German Ship Owners

Judgment was recently entered in the Manila Courts for the sum of nearly a quarter of a million pesos in favor of Behn, Meyer & Co., steamship agents with German connections, against a number of German companies in Germany, which formerly owned German vessels lying in Philippine waters, subsequently seized by the United States government. The amount adjudged represents the cash and supplies furnished the German vessels by Behn, Meyer and Company before their seizure by the government.

There were 21 German vessels detained in Manila, Cebu and Zamboanga after the outbreak of the European war on August 1, 1914. Behn, Meyer & Co. claimed that they were agents of those steamers in the Philippines, and since the time when the ships had taken refuge in Philippine waters, they had been furnishing money and supplies to the vessels' officers and crews.

Suit for recovery was filed by Behn, Meyer & Co. against the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company, the Hamburg Amerika Line, the Deutsche-Australische Dampfschiffs Gesellschaft and M. Jebsen, on February 9, praying for the attachment of the vessels which were then owned by the defendants who had no other property in the Islands except the vessels.

The defendant firms have their central office in Germany, and when the cases against them were called for hearing in Judge Ostrand's court, they failed to appear and were consequently declared in default.

The Hamburg Amerika Line owned the Suevia, Sambia, Sachsen and Lyemoon ; the Deutsche Gesellschaft, the Bochum, Elmshorn and Esslingen ; the Norddeustcher, the Marudu, Mark, Borneo, Princess Alice, Rajah, Tuebingen, Andalusia, Darvel, Pong Tong, Coblenz and Tsingtau; and Jebsen, the Carl Diederichsen and the Johanne.

As the defendants have no property in the Islands, it is believed that the only remedy left to Behn, Meyer & Co. will be to appeal to the German government for the execution of these judgments.—*Manila (P. I.) Times.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

A New York Stock Exchange membership was sold during the latter part the September for G. $50,000, the lowest figure for several years.

Stephens, Paul and Company of Singapore have opened a branch office in Kobe at No. 8, Kobe Building, under the name of Paul Arathoon and Company.

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Born 1915—Still Existing.

Nagano Prefecture, the chief silk producing region of Japan, is sending a delegation of commercial men to China, and the Peking Government has instructed all provincial governors and tuchuns to give the visitors every assistance.

In 1914 China's total production of gold was about 200,000 ozs.: 130,000 came from Manchuria and 60,000 ozs. from Outer Mongolia and the rest from Chihli, Hunan, Shantung, Kansu, Turkestan, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kiangsi and Honan.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, starting this month, is sending its mailboats to England via Panama, instead of via the Cape of Good Hope, the route via Suez having been abandoned long ago owing to the increased cost of coaling at Suez and also because of the danger from submarines.

As a result of the recent serious bean dispute at Dairen arising out of the question of quality and the amount of foreign matter mixed with the beans, one of the principal firms there is cleaning its beans by means of bucket-chain elevators equipped with an extra contrivance in the form of fans revolving automatically.

The sale of the newly revised Japanese edition of the Bible has been stopped temporarily, owing to some little difficulty, after a number of copies had been put on sale and were altogether sold out. A number of reasons have been given, but the real one seems to be that a number of typographical errors have been discovered in the text.

At the end of August there were 110,374 Japanese in South Manchuria, being an increase by about 7,000 compared with the end of last year. The rate of increase has been more remarkable since April, the average monthly increase being about 1,000. The Japanese population in the district under the jurisdiction of the Dairen Civil Administration (Japanese) was 44,497 at the end of August.

Owing to the shortage of silver currency in the Philippines, the National Bank, acting under Government authority, recently contracted with the Government Printing Bureau to print several million peso and smaller notes. The Government ordered the arrest of all persons discounting paper currency, and is using coast guard vessels to patrol the coasts so as to prevent the exportation of silver pesos and bullion. Small coins are now being sold in the streets of Manila at a 10 per cent premium.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee of U. S. Congress in opening the debate upon the $11,000,000,000 bond and certificate bill "put it up to the House" that the United States must finance the Allies. "They are no longer able to finance themselves," he said. "We are. What are you going to do about it?" "I did not mean to state," said Mr. Kitchin, "that the peoples of the Entente nations would not fight if aid from the United States was denied but I wanted to say that they are taxed about all they can stand and that their governments must secure loans from the United States. The advancement of $4,000,000,000 to the Allies therefore becomes imperative."—*Magazine of Wall Street.*

A vigorous denunciation of the operation of the Sherman anti-trust act as hampering the efforts of business men to aid the United States Government in prosecution of the war was made by Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, before the war convention of American business men recently held at Atlantic City. "If there is any one thing this war has demonstrated," he said, "it is that the principle of the Sherman act will not stand the strain of war. The moment the stress of war comes to the nation we see this temple to be a false god overturned. The Goverment itself is eliminating competition, and has realized that business must be conducted on a basis of reasonable profit. The only way to reach that basis is by conferences among producers."

The Shanghai agent of the China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., calls our attention to a misstatement in an article, "The Future of Chinese Shipping," reprinted in the REVIEW October 27, 1917, from *Shipping and Engineering*, to the effect that the s.s. China flies the Chinese flag. As a matter of fact the China Mail S.S. Co. is an American company registered in the State of California, and both the s.s. China and s.s. Nanking fly the American flag, while the s.s. Nile flies the British flag.—It is *apropos* in this connection to state that the argument made by the editor of the said shipping journal, that China is very backward in ship management, is made all the stronger by this correction. Incidentally we may also state that Captain D'Oliveyra is at present in Hongkong and it is therefore impossible to get from him a personal explanation of how he allowed such a glaring misstatement to be made in his usually accurate journal.

Another incident showing the strength which Japanese are developing in the commercial life of Shanghai occurred during the week, the Japanese-incorporated Shanghai Transportation Co., Ltd., with offices in the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s building in Szechuen road, took over the British-incorporated Kochien Transportation and Towboat Co., which recently liquidated. The Kochien Co. has not been very strong financially in recent years. It was founded by an old British resident of Shanghai, who also conducts an auction business. This lightering business, if properly conducted by a person who understands the management of Chinese boatmen and workingmen, is a most profitable one, and in view of the advantage from a national point of view it is to a merchant to have the lightering of his goods done by a company of his own nationality, we particularly recommend to the American business community the advisability of either acquiring or forming such a company with a view, particularly, to catering to the rapidly increasing American business of this port.

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The American Gold Embargo

From The New York Times

The arbitrary regulation of exports of gold from the United States is criticised because it is not consistent with the principles by which the movement is controlled in normal times. When times are normal again, the old principles will regain their force, and will be applied again, no doubt. Meanwhile, the practical thing to do is to recognize that present conditions are abnormal, and to accommodate ourselves to conditions which we cannot control. Not even Germany could believe that we are obstructing the export of gold because of it is scant supply, present or anticipated, or that we would not meet every demand upon us for gold which is based upon legitimate trade.

More than one nation has deposits of gold here earmarked for use and counted as though it were at home. This week $2,000,000 was added to such special deposits. It would be folly to do anything calculated to check the tendency to regard this country as the safest place of deposit for foreign resources. The reason for the obstruction to the movement of gold is that it does not reflect legitimate dealings in either trade or finance. For that reason the movement could not be controlled by the regulation of the money market. No increase of interest could "correct the exchanges" under present conditions because the bulk of the world's trade is now done in paper and credit, and responds to influences above commercial considerations. Nothing is more gratifying than the failure of the money market to rise to such extortionate rates as those which formerly caused gold to move to this market, or prevented its departure from us. Nothing could affect the legitimate movement of the exchanges now except a supply of shipping or an increased movement of goods which are in scanty supply everywhere.

If gold moves now, it is presumptively on orders of those who are not trading directly with us, and who fall under suspicion of being willing, if not desirous, to assist our enemies. There are objections to even expert and patriotic control of gold movements. For example, if we forbid gold to move to any country, that country can forbid gold to come to us. Suspension of payments is a game two can play at. Also obstruction to the movement of gold may find reflection in disturbance of trade. Thus, when we embargoed steel for Japan, there was a legitimate demand for gold for Japan. If we did not pay our balance in steel we had to pay it in gold. The abnormality of the present situation is shown by the fact that there are several nations which are obstructing the inflow of gold, of which they have too much, in order to stimulate the import of goods which are in scanty supply. The reverse of this is seen in the case of Germany, which is compelled to spend gold to get goods, because neighbors in their trade with her will not accept the sort of money which circulates in Kaiserland. The time will come to part with our gold. Then it will buy for us more than it will buy now.

The visible supply of gold was never so great as now everywhere, even in the countries whose banks hoard it so that it has gone out of international use. Within themselves most countries use paper. We are the only people who hold gold so cheap that we use it as pocket money, and do not even gather it into banks. It will be different when the world's visible supply of gold is again in the world's service. Then its movement will be free, in accordance with trade movements. No one then will obstruct its going from here, for it will not go unless we receive something which we prefer to gold. The conditions under which we impose artificial restraint upon its movement now may be regretted, but not the fact. Confidence may be felt that discretion controls the restriction, and it is a duty rather to uphold those responsible for the policy than to criticise them.

New Books and Publications

An American Woman in Manchuria

Pioneering Where The World is Old, by Alice Tisdale. New York: Henry Holt and Company. U.S. $1.50 net.

This book was written because one man and one woman, sent to the frontier of China on business, discovered for themselves the power and joy in primitive living. While still under the spell of the vitality of the experiences, Alice Tisdale has written of the happenings of her life in Manchuria. She has told of bandit raids, of hand to hand struggles with rough nature, of frontier lonelinesss and of frontier home making in order that others may rejoice in these happenings as she and her husband have done. She believes that the spirit of youth and adventure lives in many an American chained to a desk or working within sound of factory machinery. To such, she has written, with no attempt to instruct, but with the desire to make live before

their eyes the primitive and the elemental in order that once seen, they will insist that their lives shall not be governed entirely by the conventionalities of modern civilization.

Mrs. Tisdale and her husband travel like true pilgrims, with light hearts and few possessions. Their "Pullman" is a bullock-cart, with rounded top, latticed sides, open front, and plank bottom. Their route leads through boggy roads, infested by ex-brigands who have become farmers, and ex-farmers who have become brigands, and by unpaid soldiers who are a little of both. Such adventures as they have by the wayside and at their journeys' ends! Such zest has he in the day's work, and such delight has she in chronicling it that readers find the freshest of surprises when reading the story. Parts of this book have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly.

A Layman's Description of Japan

Over Japan Way, by Alfred M. Hitchcock, head of the English Department, Hartford (Conn.) Public High School. New York: Henry Holt & Co. U.S. $2.00 net.

When Mr. Hitchcock made a rather extended trip in Japan in 1916, his movements were free from restrictions, although it was war time; he moved about freely, saw what he was interested to see, and was not steered about. Although well supplied with letters of introduction, they were not presented till toward the end of his sojourn, after he had ranged up and down the country in his own way, and was ready to discuss his observations with officials and foreign residents of long standing.

This book is a modest, but sincere attempt of an American layman, with little experience as a journalist and none as an investigator or student of international affairs, to tell what he saw of Japan, its people and institutions, and what he thought of them.

The result is a delightful book of travel with much shrewd and humorous comment and observation, perhaps more interesting for most Americans than the work of a professional journalist looking for "features" or of the investigator straining his eyes for facts.

Alan Seeger's Poems

Works of a gifted young American poet who recently was killed in action in France. Constable and Company, N. Y.; Edward Evans & Sons, Shanghai. Mex. $2.50.

This book contains the undesigned, but all the more spontaneous and authentic, biography of a very rare spirit. It contains the record of a short life into which was crowded far more of keen experience and high aspiration—of the thrill of sense and the rapture of soul—than it is given to most men, even of high vitality, to extract from the life of twice the length. Alan Seeger had barely passed his twenty-eighth birthday, when, charging up to the German trenches on the field of Belloy-en-Santerre, his *escouade* of the Foreign Legion was caught in a deadly flurry of machine-gun fire, and he fell, with most of his comrades, on the blood-stained but re-conquered soil. To his friends the loss was grievous; to literature it was—we shall never know how great, but assuredly not small.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. D. Main, Hangchow:, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Parker, Kobe; A. E. Marker, Hankow; Miss B. Seaton, New York; R. Traynon, New York; C. S. Lanning, Pittsburgh; E. Hilton, Portland; R. R. Rosburgh, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Duff, Hongkong; F. Coleman, London; J. N. Botick, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. Shipman, Sydney; Miss F. French, New Zealand; Miss Macfarland, Australia; L. Nelson, Australia; E. Black, Australia; N. Black, Australia; L. Wills, Australia; J. N. Parker, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Crowle, Australia; L. V. Lang, Vladivostock; B. Bunwell, New York; Wm. T. Cilton, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. J. Besnard, Kobe; R. E. Manders, Hongkong; C. Chapman, Manila; Mrs. S. Stevens: H. Pearman, Singapore; Capt. Sydney Smith, Singapore; A. R. Horne, Singapore; Capt. J. H. Barnson, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Castis; H. Teramshi, Nanking; A. B. Humphrey, Kobe; H. L. Hees, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Williams, New York; H. R. Winnsott, New York; Dr. Sandlson, London; Mrs. R. A. Foulks, San Francisco; Lloyd Bland, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Freedgen, New York; Lloyd Bland, New York; H. A. Menjon, Hangchow; H. A. Irwin, New York; Miss M. S. Palmer, New York; T. P. McAran, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Strange, Wuhu; Miss Nesfield, Wuhu; T. Kawamura, Hankow; A. L. Troy, Shanghai.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. T. Bradley, Tsingtau; Mr. and Mrs. W. Little; H. S. Jacobson, Hankow; T. K. Toeng; A. Forbes, Hongkong; Mrs. Marryet; D. L. W. Williams, Hongkong; Mr, and Mrs. W. F. Cary, Canton; J. Cameron; G. Stoll; Mrs. G. Sankin and son, Hankow; Miss K. Steelman; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Quartley; Mrs. A. F. Hagen, Singapore; D. A. Johnston, Peking; J. L. Hamilton; T. S. Killan; C. O. Gravenharsh, Nanking; E. Mallank; S. G. Wilkinson, Nanking; Mrs. A. Ballot, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Burgess, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Safuca; J. Ruchuck, England; H. M. Richards, London; A. L. Bungey, Peking; A. Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carter, San Francisco; F. Carter, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patton, New York; H. S. Ordhans, Tientsin. J. L. Rodgers, Washington, D. C; G. de Jurorant, Paris; Mrs. F. G. Soronds, London; H. P. Chutgean, New York; Mrs. J. Septic, Hankow; Miss C. Carneiro; M. Bonnevey; Kim Chin;Mr. and Mrs. G. Pellet; W. Fog; Dr. Benort.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; R. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. Timbrell, Tsingtau; Mizoguchi, Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs, J. J. Simon & Son, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jobson, Peking; F. B. de Lacy Kashing; Geo. B. Campbell, Tsingtau; Young; A. Dockurry, London; J. S. Vereschagin, Harbin; Miss A. Michnevitch, Harbin; Miss W. Rabisch, Harbin; Mrs. Hundresser, Harbin; S. P. Tserentschikoff Harbin; Miss G. Iegel, Harbin; O. Paulin, Harbin; E. V. Jessen, Harbin; E. V. Wheldon, Moukden; Miss M. M. Paterson; E. Maddisen; Miss Maddisen; R. L. Elmer; L. D. Cooper, Harbin; H. Scharbaton, Vladisvotock; Marick; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lunt; R. Jespersen; Miss P. W. Babon, Chinkiang; Paul E. Borden, Dairen; Jmuller, Singapore; Paul Jensen; S. Frederickson; B. A. Andersen; Miss Grant, Hangchow.

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A welcome recent arrival at the office of the Lumber Trade Journal (New Orleans, La.) is MILLARD'S REVIEW, published by the Millard Publishing Co., No, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China, with Thomas F. Millard as editor. The company is an American corporation, and the Review, which is a weekly magazine, is an able exponent of American interests in Shanghai, and in China generally. Its columns contain a comprehensive and intelligent outline of current events in China, treated with special reference to the American standpoint and calculated to be of interest to the American reader, and of peculiar value to those interested in Chinese trade. A striking feature is the manner in which it reflects the patriotism of American residents in China, an instance of which is evidenced by the action of the American Census Committee in the taking of a census of all American citizens in Shanghai and vicinity, with a view to making their services available in support of the war.

* * * * *

From the Rev. J. W. Bashford, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of China, (now in America.)

Enclosed please find my personal check. Please use it in sending the paper for the coming year to myself at 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; a copy to the Christian Advocate, New York; Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago; Zion's Herald, Boston; California Christian Advocate, San Francisco; Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio; and the Central Christian Advocate, Kansas City, Mo. I rejoice in the fine work you are doing.

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* * * * *

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From Mail Orderly, U. S. S. Brooklyn at Sea.

The copies of MILLARD'S REVIEW were read by myself and a great many of the men of the ship with the greatest of interest. It is indeed a treat to be able to get in one little concise and to the point magazine the ideas and opinions of one so versed in the customs and people of the Orient.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

From Hon. Chase S. Osborn, Former Governor of Michigan.

MILLARD'S REVIEW appeals to me strongly. It is a well written publication. I am impressed with its profound treatment of all subjects. It should have a large circulation in the United States. I fear there are not many in America who realize the deep concern that should be ours in Chinese matters. Perhaps I emphasize this because I have visited China several times and have a particular personal interest in that country.

MILLARD'S REVIEW would be a valuable publication anywhere and to have come out of China, as it does, seems to me to be most unusual and highly creditable.

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